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SEARCH REQUEST FORM

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Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Jeffrey E. Russel Examiner #: 62785 Date: 2.7.2003
Art Unit: 1654 ~~Phone Number 30 8-3925~~ Serial Number: 09/857,580
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CM1-1B13 / CM1-9B07 Results Format Preferred (circle) PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

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Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

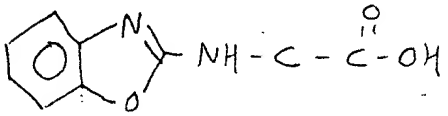
Title of Invention: Method For Quantitative Determination Of Amino Acids

Inventors (please provide full names): K. Anumula

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 6-7-2001

***For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.**

Please search the following partial structure:



Mary Jane Ruhl
Tech. Info. Specialist, STIC
TC-1600
CM-1, Room 6A-06
Phone: 605-1155

If there are many hits, please use the keywords UV, ultraviolet, fluoresc? (or possibly detect? or assay? - if these are helpful).

Thank you.

JER

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STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
Searcher:	NA Sequence (#)		STN	
Searcher Phone #:	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	
Searcher Location:	Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Date Searcher Picked Up:	Bibliographic		Dr.Link	
Date Completed: 2/12/03	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Online Time:	Other		Other (specify)	

PTO-1590 (8-01)

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L15 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:401799 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:26317
TITLE: A method for quantitative determination of **amino acids**
INVENTOR(S): **Anumula, Kaylan R.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SmithKline Beecham Corporation, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000034251	A1	20000615	WO 1999-US28992	19991207

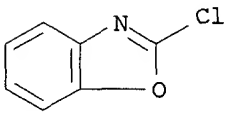
W: CA, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-111250P P 19981207

AB A novel method for the detn. of **amino acids** by HPLC using pre-column derivatization is described. In this procedure, the **amino acids** are derivatized with 2-chlorobenzoxazole to yield highly **fluorescent** N-(2-benzoxazolyl)-**amino acids** (BOX-AAs) for **detection** at very high sensitivity. The BOX-AAs can be sepd. on a C18 reversed phase column for quant. estn. This method can be used for the prepn. of N-(2-benzoxazolyl)-**amino acids** in large amts.

IT **615-18-9**, 2-Chlorobenzoxazole
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(**amino acids** or peptides detn. by HPLC using pre-column derivatization with chlorobenzoxazole for **fluorescent detection**)

RN 615-18-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoxazole, 2-chloro- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

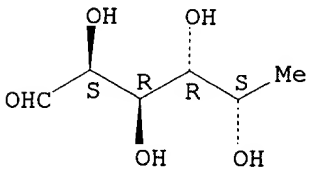
L15 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:711902 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:75647
TITLE: Characterization of Carbohydrates Using Highly **Fluorescent** 2-**Aminobenzoic Acid** Tag Following Gel Electrophoresis of Glycoproteins
AUTHOR(S): **Anumula, Kalyan R.**; Du, Ping
CORPORATE SOURCE: Analytical Sciences Department, Research &

Development, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, King of Prussia, PA, 19406, USA
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (1999), 275(2), 236-242
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Application of the most sensitive **fluorescent** label 2-**aminobenzoic acid** (anthranilic acid, AA) for characterization of carbohydrates from the glycoproteins (.apprx.15 pmol) sepd. by PAGE is described. AA label is used for the detn. of both monosaccharide compn. and oligosaccharide map. For the monosaccharide detn., bands contg. the glycoprotein of interest are excised from the polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane blots, hydrolyzed in 20% trifluoroacetic acid, derivatized, and analyzed by C-18 reversed-phase high-performance liq. chromatog. For the oligosaccharide mapping, bands were digested with peptide N-glycosidase F (PNGase F) in order to release the N-linked oligosaccharides, derivatized, and analyzed by normal-phase anion-exchange chromatog. For convenience, the PNGase F digestion was performed in 1:100 dild. ammonium hydroxide overnight. The oligosaccharide yield from ammonium hydroxide-PNGase F digestion was better or equal to all the other reported procedures, and the presumed "oligosaccharide-amine" product formed in the reaction mixt. did not interfere with labeling of the oligosaccharides under the conditions used for derivatization. Sequencing of oligosaccharides can be performed using the same mapping method following treatment with an array of glycosidases. In addn., the mapping method is useful for detg. the relative and simultaneous distribution of sialic acid and fucose. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

IT **2438-80-4**, L-Fucose
RL: ANT (Analyte); FMU (Formation, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(characterization of carbohydrates using highly **fluorescent** 2-**aminobenzoic acid** tag following gel electrophoresis of glycoproteins)
RN 2438-80-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Galactose, 6-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **1321-11-5**, **-Aminobenzoic Acid**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(characterization of carbohydrates using highly **fluorescent** 2-**aminobenzoic acid** tag following gel electrophoresis of glycoproteins)
RN 1321-11-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, amino- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

D1—NH_2

D1—CO_2H

IT **9001-67-6**, Neuraminidase **9037-65-4**, .alpha.-L-Fucosidase
83534-39-8, N-Glycosidase F
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(characterization of carbohydrates using highly **fluorescent** 2-**aminobenzoic acid** tag following gel electrophoresis of glycoproteins)
RN 9001-67-6 HCAPLUS
CN Neuraminidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9037-65-4 HCAPLUS
CN Fucosidase, .alpha.-L- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 83534-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN Amidase, peptide-N4-(N-acetyl-.beta.-glucosaminyl)asparagine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:454689 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:199931
TITLE: High resolution and high sensitivity methods for oligosaccharide mapping and characterization by normal phase high performance liquid chromatography following derivatization with highly **fluorescent** anthranilic acid
AUTHOR(S): **Anumula, Kalyan Rao**; Dhume, Shirish T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bioanalytical Sciences Dept., UW2951, Research and Development, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, King of Prussia, PA, 19406, USA
SOURCE: Glycobiology (1998), 8(7), 685-694
CODEN: GLYCE3; ISSN: 0959-6658
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Facile labeling of oligosaccharides (acidic and neutral) in a nonselective manner was achieved with highly **fluorescent** anthranilic acid (AA, 2-**aminobenzoic acid**) (more than twice the intensity of 2-aminobenzamide, AB) for specific **detection** at

very high sensitivity. Quant. labeling in acetate-borate buffered methanol (.apprx.pH 5.0) at 80.degree. for 60 min resulted in negligible or no desialylation of the oligosaccharides. A high resoln. high performance liq. chromatog. method was developed for quant. oligosaccharide mapping on a polymeric-NH2 bonded (Astec) column operating under normal phase and anion exchange (NP-HPAEC) conditions. For isolation of oligosaccharides from the map by simple evapn., the chromatog. conditions developed use volatile acetic acid-triethylamine buffer (.apprx.pH 4.0) systems. The mapping and characterization technol. was developed using well characterized std. glycoproteins. The **fluorescent** oligosaccharide maps were similar to the maps obtained by the high pH anion-exchange chromatog. with pulsed amperometric **detection** (HPAEC-PAD), except that the **fluorescent** maps contained more defined peaks. In the map, the oligosaccharides sepd. into groups based on charge, size, linkage, and overall structure in a manner similar to HPAEC-PAD with contribution of -COOH function from the label, anthranilic acid. However, selectivity of the column for sialic acid linkages was different. A second dimension normal phase HPLC (NP-HPLC) method was developed on an amide column (TSK Gel amide-80) for sepn. of the AA labeled neutral complex type and isomeric structures of high mannose type oligosaccharides. The oligosaccharides labeled with AA are compatible with biochem. and biophys. techniques, and use of matrix assisted laser desorption mass spectrometry for rapid detn. of oligosaccharide mass map of glycoproteins is demonstrated. High resoln. of NP-HPAEC and NP-HPLC methods combined with mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF) can provide an effective technol. for analyzing a wide repertoire of oligosaccharide structures and for detg. the action of both transferases and glycosidases.

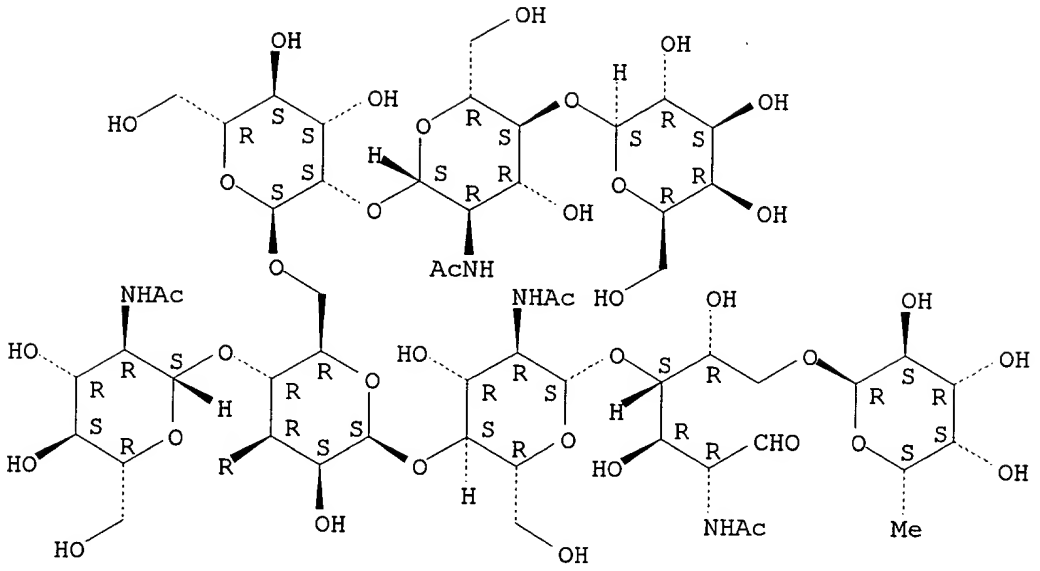
IT **76149-64-9 76859-00-2 78392-81-1**
83411-82-9 83412-55-9 84813-89-8
103816-30-4 107688-07-3 118074-30-9
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(high resoln. and high sensitivity methods for oligosaccharide mapping and characterization by normal phase high performance liq. chromatog. following derivatization with highly **fluorescent** anthranilic acid)

RN 76149-64-9 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)]-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)]-O-.beta.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-[6-deoxy-.alpha.-L-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)]-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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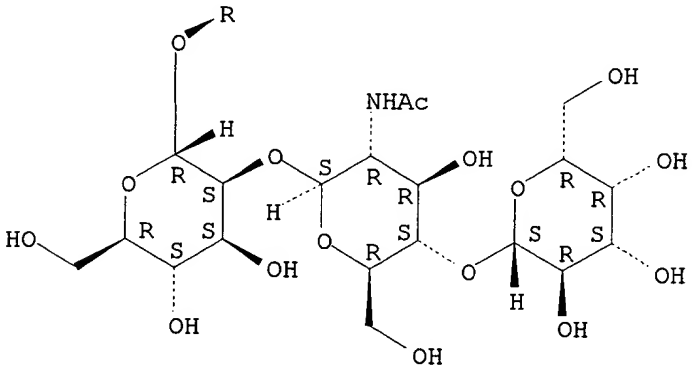

RN 76859-00-2 HCAPLUS

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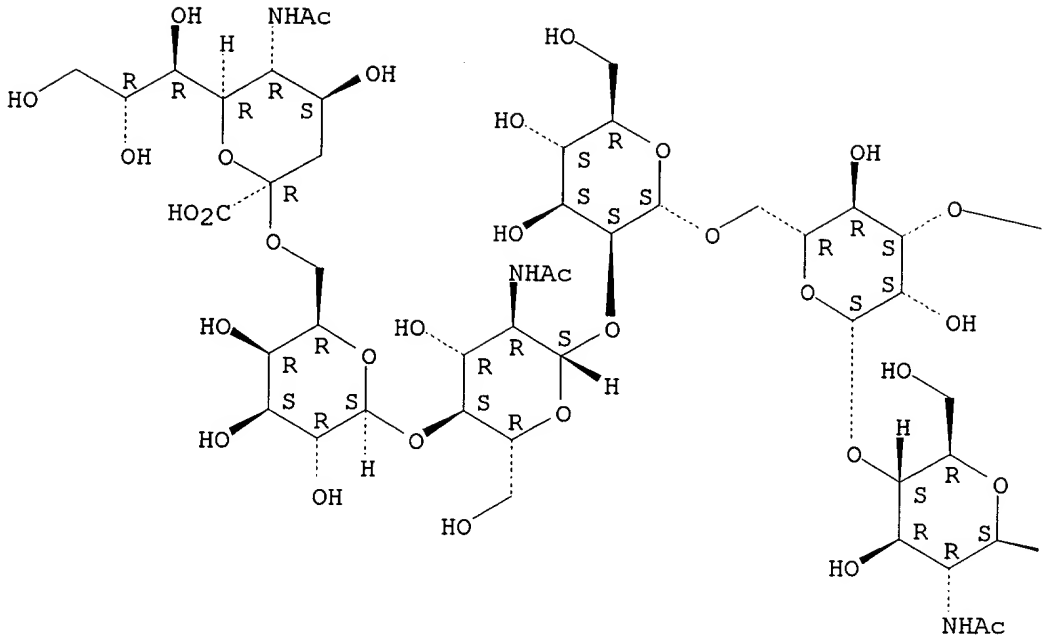
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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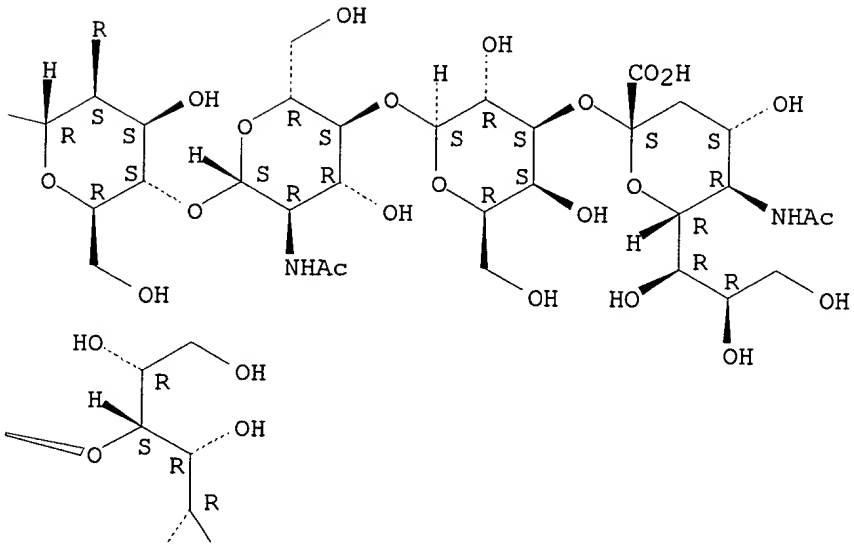

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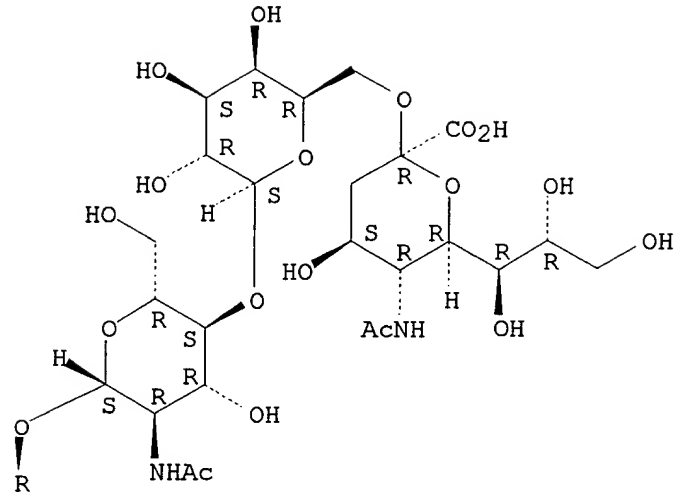

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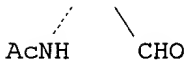
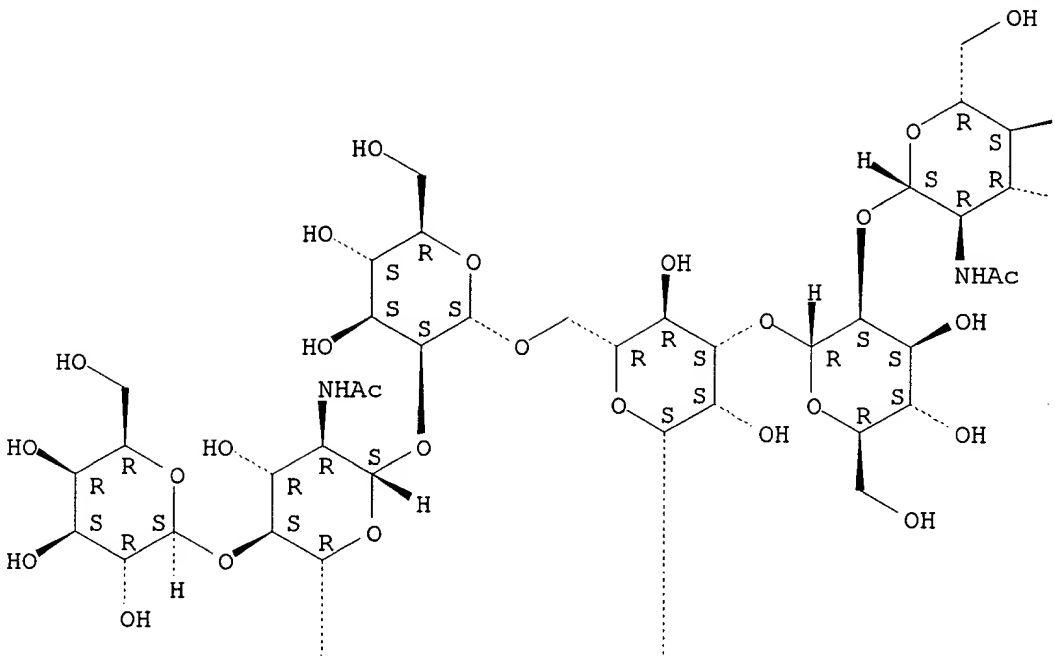


RN 78392-81-1 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, O-6-deoxy-.alpha.-L-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-O-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)]-O-.beta.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)]-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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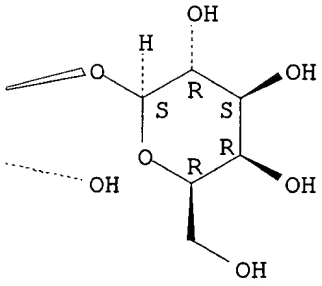

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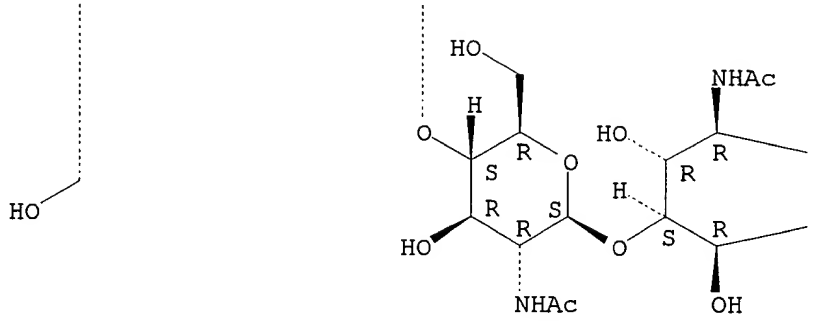

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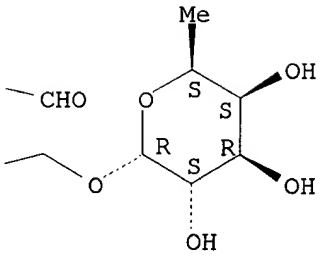

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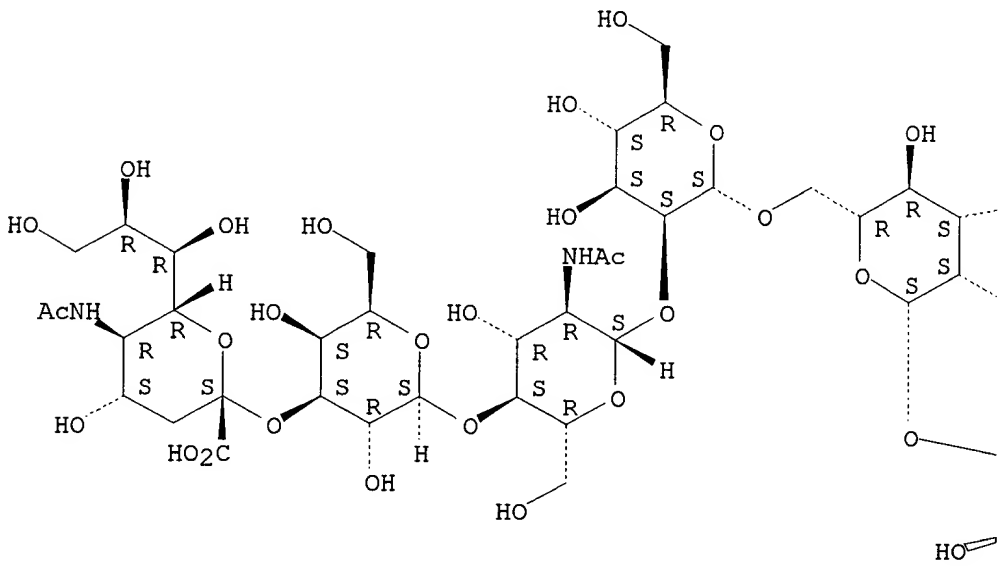
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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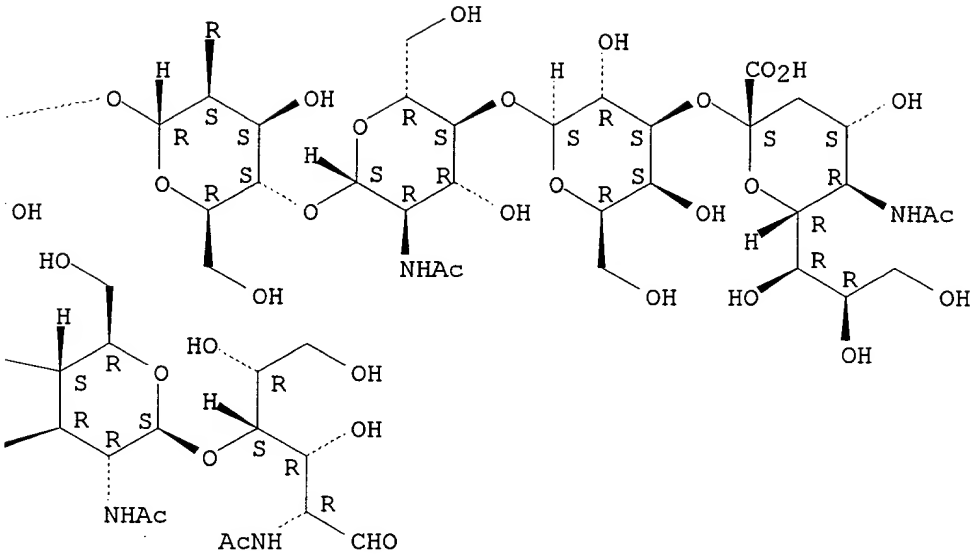

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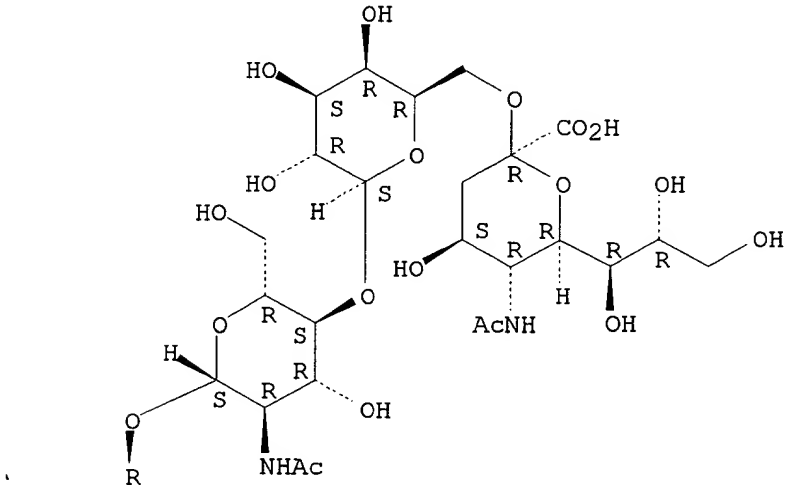

RN 83412-55-9 HCAPLUS
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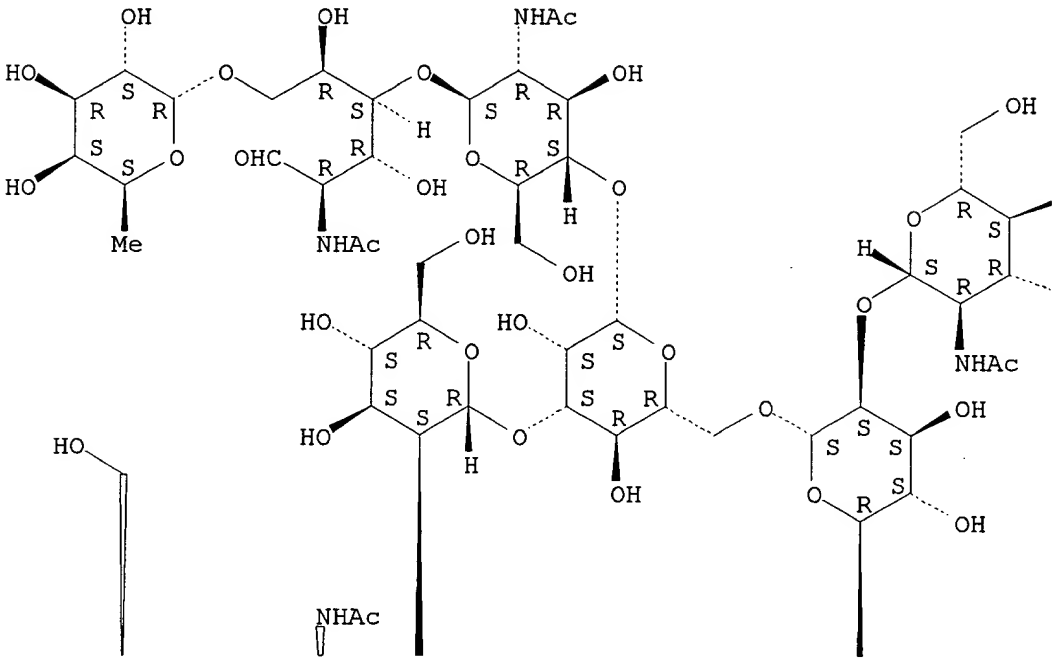
(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)]-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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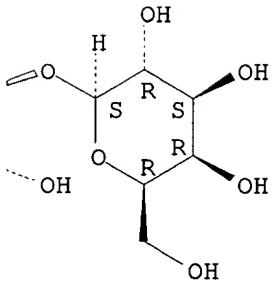

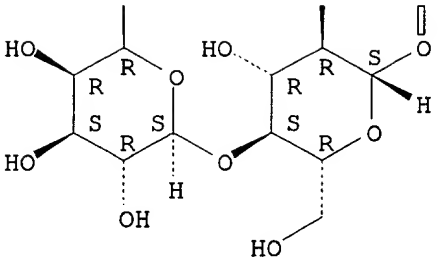

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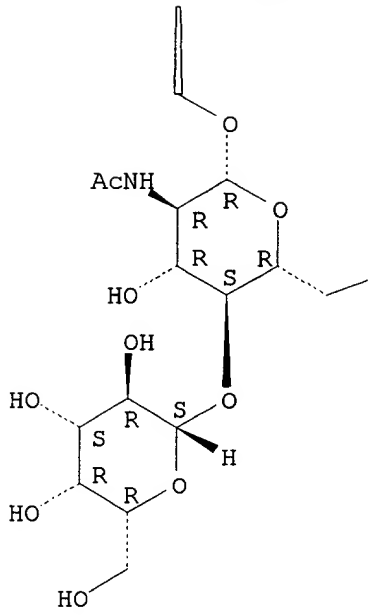

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RN 84813-89-8 HCAPLUS
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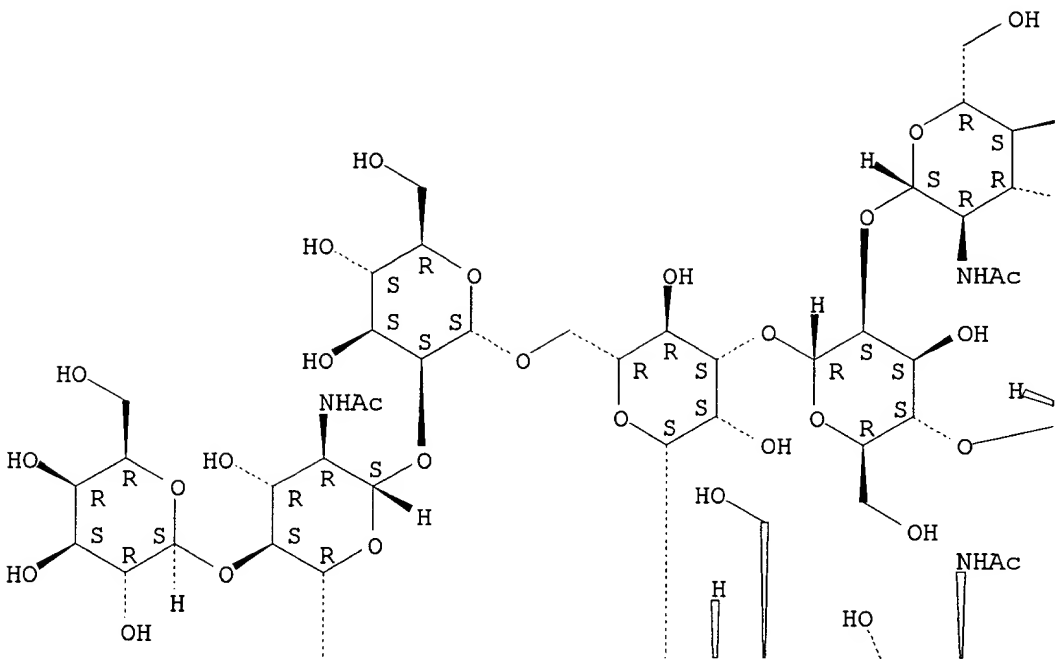
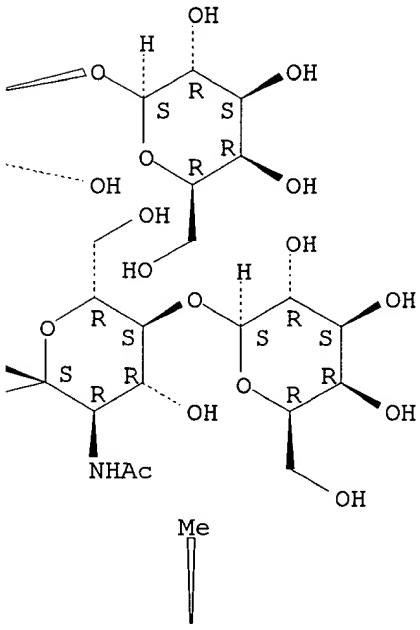
Absolute stereochemistry.

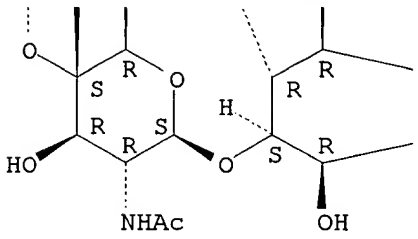
PAGE 1-A



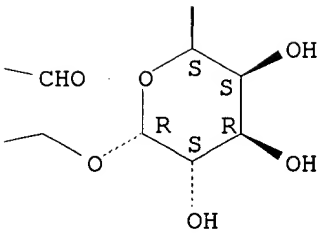
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



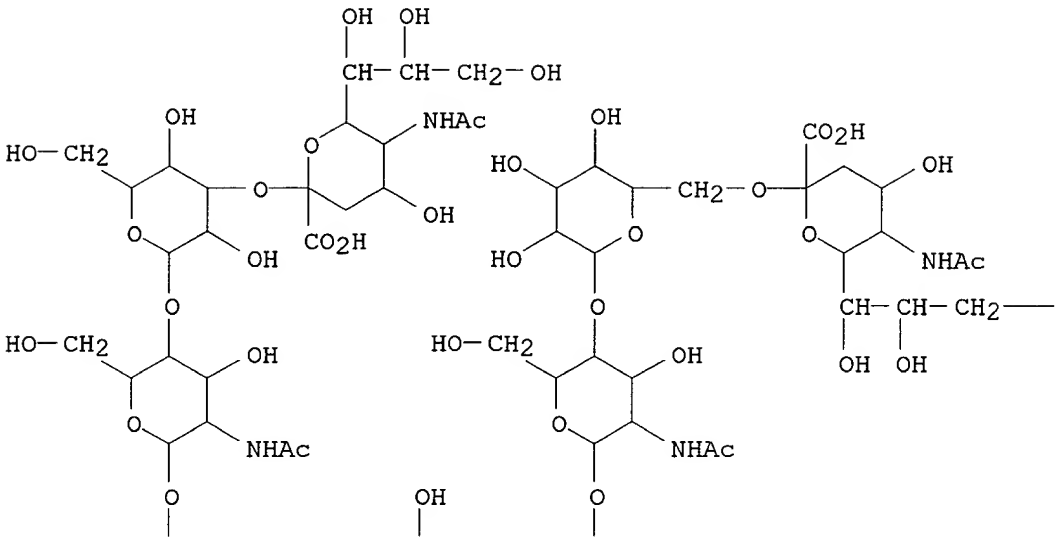
PAGE 2-B



RN 103816-30-4 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.6)-O-[O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.3)-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)]-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-[O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.6)-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)]-O-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-[O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.3)-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)]-O-.beta.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

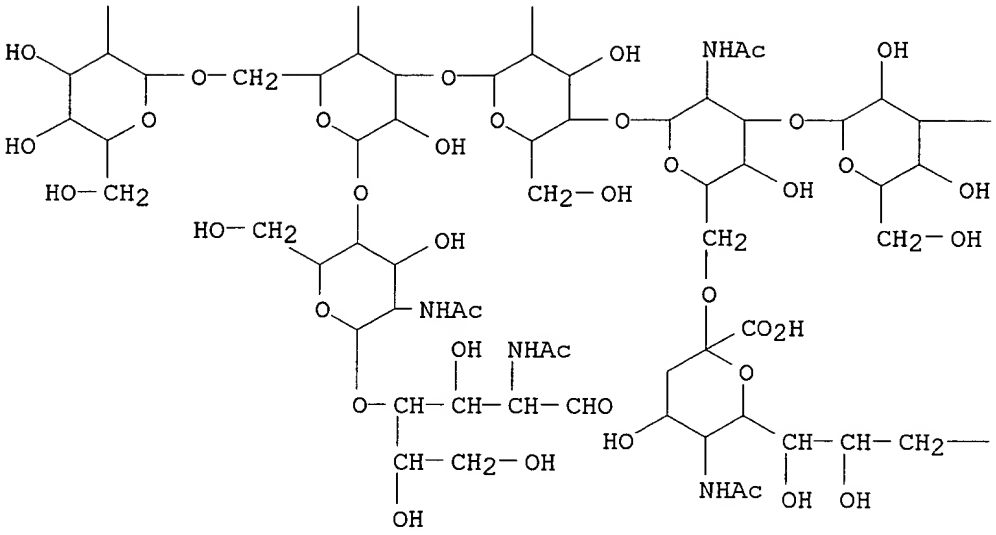
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

— OH

PAGE 2-A



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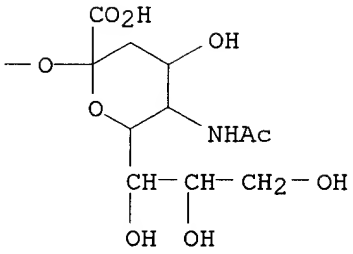

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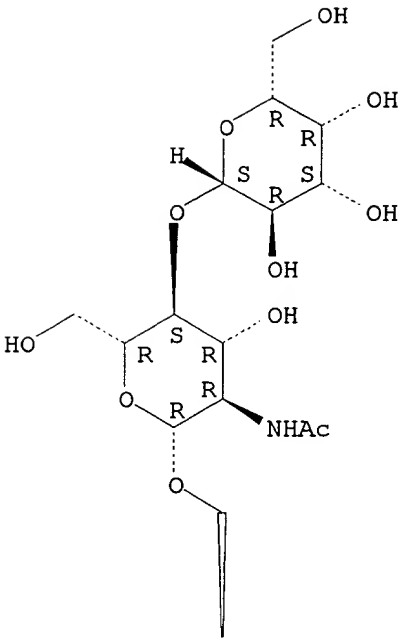
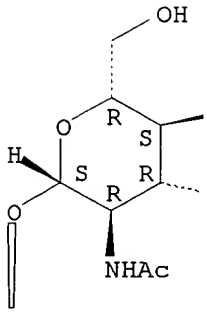
RN 107688-07-3 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, O-6-deoxy-.alpha.-L-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)]-O-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-O-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)]-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)]-O-.beta.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)]-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





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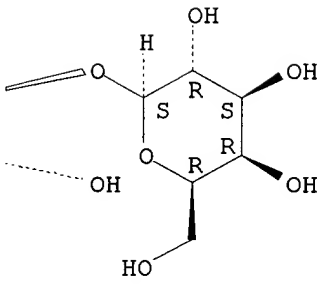

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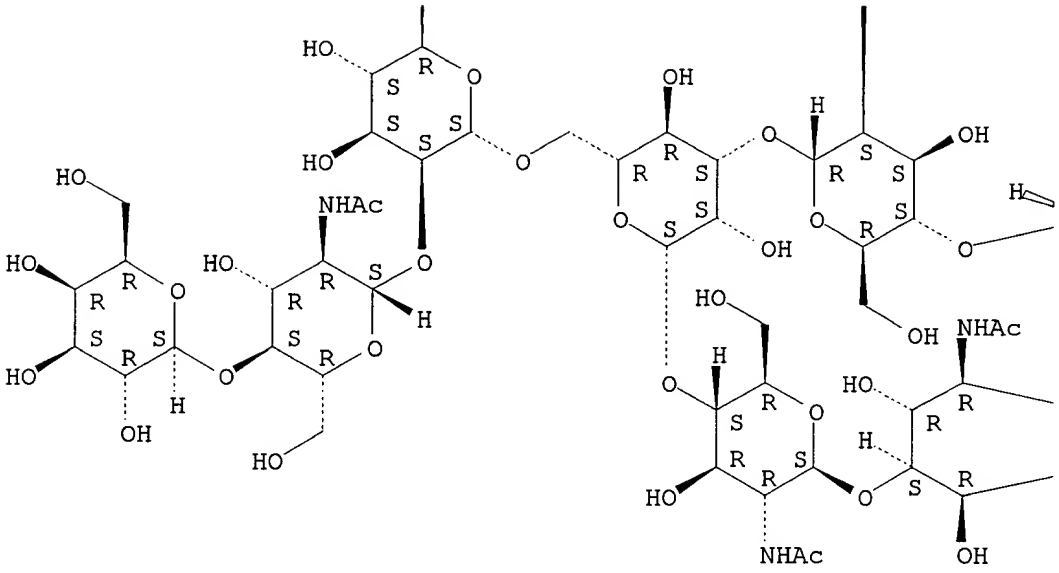
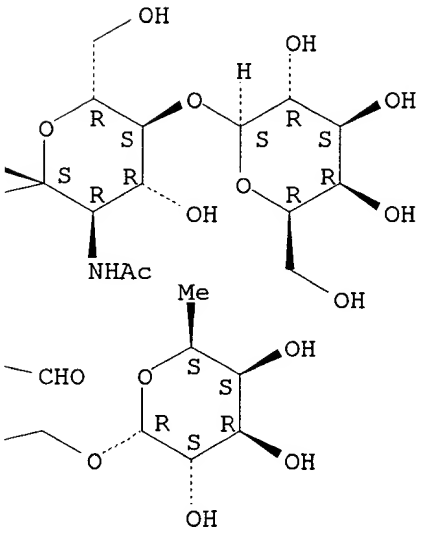


PAGE 2-B

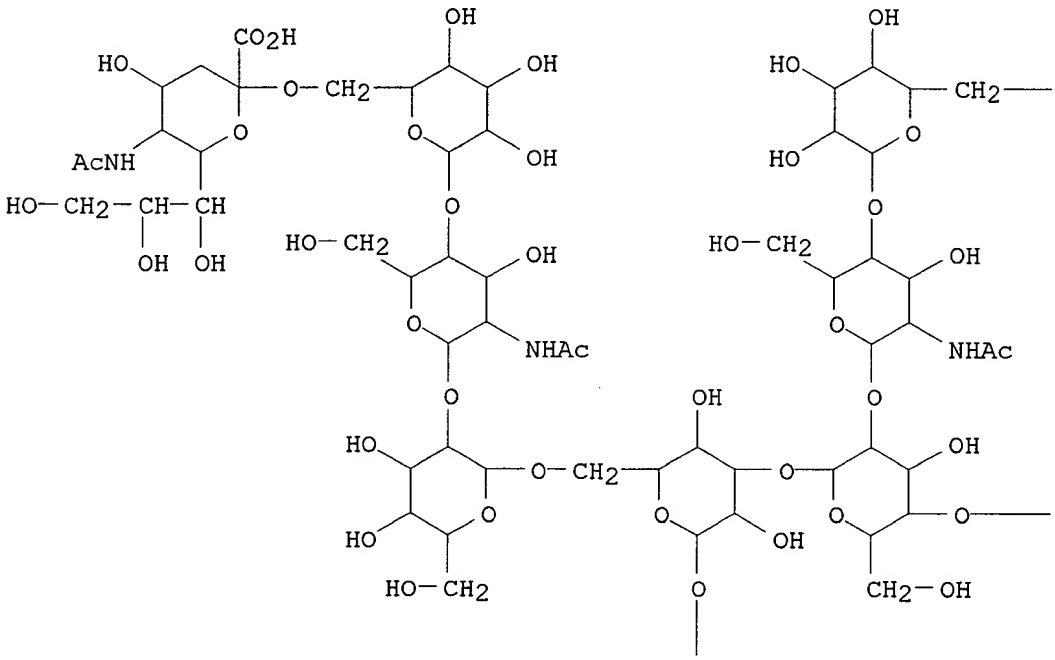


RN 118074-30-9 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.6)-O-[O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.3)-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)]-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-[O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.6)-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)]-O-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-[O-(N-acetyl-.alpha.-neuraminosyl)-(2.fwdarw.6)-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)-.alpha.-D-

mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)]-O-.beta.-D-mannopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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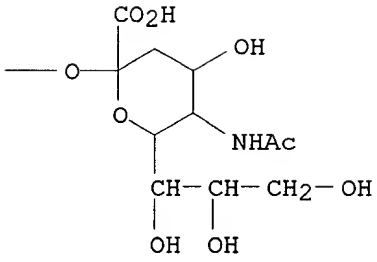

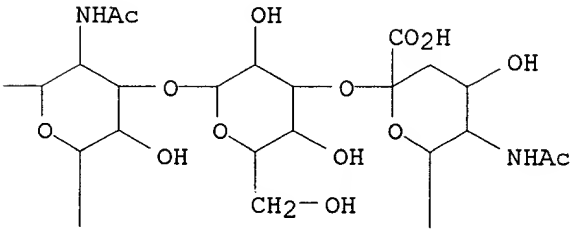

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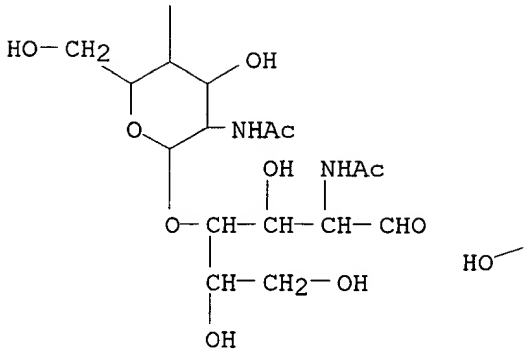

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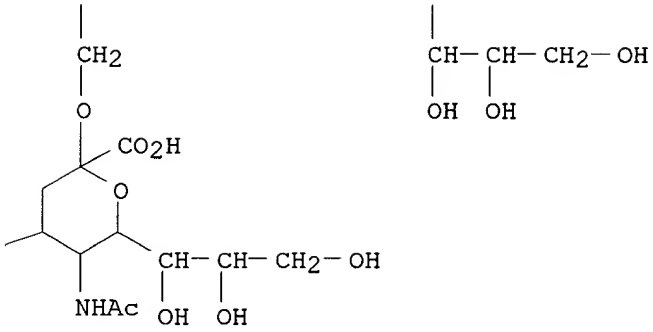
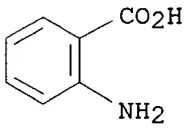


IT **118-92-3**, Benzoic acid, 2-amino-
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(high resoln. and high sensitivity methods for oligosaccharide mapping and characterization by normal phase high performance liq. chromatog. following derivatization with highly **fluorescent** anthranilic acid)
RN 118-92-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:529058 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:129058
TITLE: Quantitative determination of monosaccharides in glycoproteins by high-performance liquid

chromatography with highly sensitive **fluorescence detection**

AUTHOR(S): **Anumula, Kalyan Rao**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Analytical Sciences Dep., SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, PA, 19406, USA

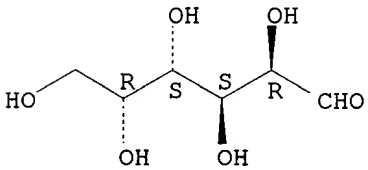
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (1994), 220(2), 275-83
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB For specific detn. of monosaccharides with high sensitivity, glycoprotein acid hydrolyzates were derivatized in a simple step with excess anthranilic acid (2-**aminobenzoic acid**) in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride to give highly **fluorescent** stable derivs. The monosaccharide derivs. were completely sepd. from the excess reagent and from each other by HPLC on a C-18 reversed-phase column using a 1-butylamine phosphoric acid-tetrahydrofuran mobile phase. Reductive amination of the monosaccharides in the methanol-acetate-borate medium was complete within 20 min at 80.degree.C. Derivatization of glucosamine with the anthranilic acid was accompanied by epimerization to mannosamine (>15%) in methanol-acetic acid reaction medium, but it was reduced to <3% in methanol-acetate-borate reaction medium. **Fluorescence** intensity of the hexosamines was greater than twice the intensity of the neutral monosaccharides. The **fluorescent** derivs. had excitation max. at 230, 245, and 360 nm and an emission max. at 425 nm. **Fluorescence** intensity at 230 nm excitation was about 10 times greater than that obtained with excitation at 360 nm for all the monosaccharides. Release and concomitant destruction of the monosaccharides during hydrolysis in 20% TFA at 100.degree.C for 7-8 h resulted in 83-85% recovery of all the monosaccharides from glycoproteins. The monosaccharide compns. detd. by this method were in excellent agreement with the expected values for a recombinant Ig and fetuin and were highly reproducible. Relative std. deviation for the compn. detns. and precision was less than 3%. Because of the high sensitivity of this method (.apprx.100 fmol using an anal. column), it is suitable for analyzing less than 1.0 .mu.g of glycoprotein.

IT **59-23-4**, Galactose, analysis **2438-80-4**, Fucose **3416-24-8**, Glucosamine **3458-28-4**, D-Mannose **7535-00-4**, Galactosamine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of, in glycoproteins by high-performance liq. chromatog. with highly sensitive **fluorescence detection**)

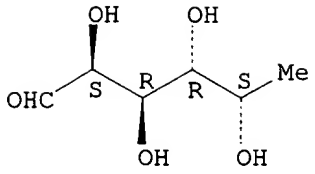
RN 59-23-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Galactose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



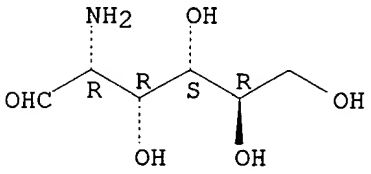
RN 2438-80-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Galactose, 6-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



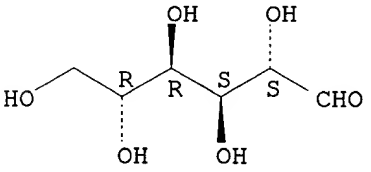
RN 3416-24-8 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose, 2-amino-2-deoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



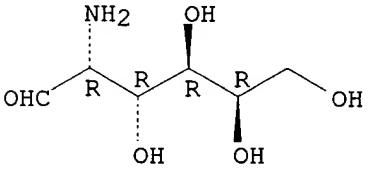
RN 3458-28-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Mannose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

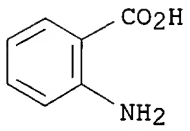


RN 7535-00-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Galactose, 2-amino-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **118-92-3**, Anthranilic acid
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in detn. of monosaccharides in glycoproteins by high-performance liq. chromatog. with highly sensitive **fluorescence detection**)
RN 118-92-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

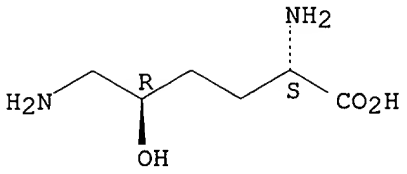


L15 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:185638 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:185638
TITLE: Synthesis of recombinant human procollagen II in a stably transfected tumor cell line (HT1080)
AUTHOR(S): Fertala, Andrzej; Sieron, Aleksander L.; Ganguly, Arupa; Li, Shi-Wu; Ala-Kokko, Leena; **Anumula, Kalyan R.**; Prockop, Darwin J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Jefferson Med. Coll., Thomas Jefferson Univ., Philadelphia, PA, 19107, USA
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1994), 298(1), 31-7
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0306-3275
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Apparently because the biosynthetic pathways involve eight or more highly specific post-translational enzymes, it has been difficult to obtain expression of genes for fibrillar collagens in recombinant systems. Here two constructs of the human gene for procollagen II (COL2A1) were prepd., one with about 0.5 kb of a promoter for a procollagen I gene (COL1A1) and the other with about 4 kb of the promoter for the procollagen II gene. The constructs, together with a neomycin-resistant gene, were transfected into a human tumor cell line (HT1080) that synthesizes the collagen IV found in basement membranes, but does not synthesize any fibrillar collagen. About two per 100 clones resistant to the neomycin analog G418 synthesized and secreted human procollagen II. Milligram quantities of the recombinant procollagen II were readily isolated from the cultured medium. The recombinant procollagen II had the expected **amino acid** sequence as defined by nucleotide sequencing of mRNA-derived cDNA and the expected **amino acid** compn. as defined by anal. of procollagen II that was converted into collagen II by digestion with procollagen N- and C-proteinases. Also, anal. of the carbohydrate content indicated that there was glycosylation of some of the hydroxylysine residues but no evidence of post-translational overmodification of the residues. In addn., the protein was shown to have a native conformation as **assayed** by a series of protease digestions. No essential differences were found between clones transfected with the COl2A1 gene construct contg. the COL1A1 promoter and the similar construct contg. the COL2A1 promoter in terms of no. of clones synthesizing recombinant procollagen II and the levels of expression. With both constructs, the expression of the COL2A1 gene was closely related to copy no. The results demonstrated therefore that it is not essential to use a promoter for a gene normally expressed in a host cell in order to obtain gene copy-no.-dependent expression of an exogenous collagen gene in stably transfected cells.

IT **1190-94-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(glycosylation of, of procollagen II recombinant form, of human)
RN 1190-94-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, 5-hydroxy-, (5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



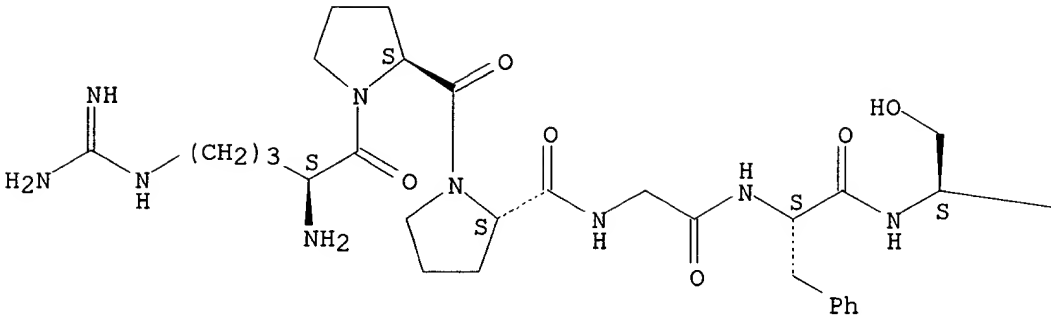
L15 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:608322 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:208322
TITLE: **Fluorescent** N-methylanthranilyl (Mantyl) tag for peptides: its application in subpicomole determination of kinins
AUTHOR(S): **Anumula, Kalyan R.**; Schulz, Raymond P.; Back, Nathan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem. Pharmacol., State Univ. New York, Buffalo, NY, 14260, USA
SOURCE: Peptides (New York, NY, United States) (1992), 13(4), 663-9
CODEN: PPTDD5; ISSN: 0196-9781
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Highly **fluorescent** N-methylanthranilyl (Mantyl) peptide derivs. were prepd. by a 1-step reaction with N-methylisatoic anhydride (MIA) for quant. **detection** in HPLC. Reactions were carried out in an org. medium of acetonitrile-triethylamine, in aq. alk. sodium carbonate and sodium phosphate buffers. 4-Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) catalyzed specific mantylation of -NH2 groups of peptides in the org. reaction medium. The DMAP had no effect in the aq. buffered reaction systems. Proline amino-terminal peptides reacted equally well with MIA. Mantyl-bradykinin (Mantyl-BK) had excitation and **fluorescence** max. at 350 nm and 426 nm in water and water/acetonitrile (ACN)/trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) solvent mixts., resp. **Fluorescence** intensity increased with an increase in ACN concn. and decreased with an increase in acid content. Mantyl kinins were completely resolved on a C18 reversed-phase HPLC column using an ACN-0.1% TFA gradient and their behavior on the column was similar to having an extra **amino acid**. Di-Mantyl derivs. obtained with Lys-BK and Met-Lys-BK did not exhibit **fluorescence** appreciably higher than Mantyl-BK. **Fluorescence detection** of Mantyl kinins was .apprx.50-100-fold more sensitive (lower limits of 0.1-0.5 pmol) than **UV detection** of the phenylisothiocyanate-derivatized kinins under typical HPLC conditions.

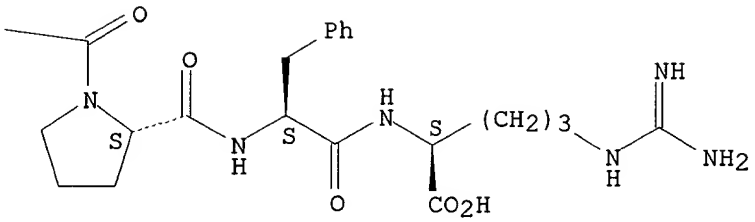
IT **58-82-2**, Bradykinin
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of, by methylanthranilyl **fluorescent** labeling and HPLC)
RN 58-82-2 HCAPLUS
CN Bradykinin (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

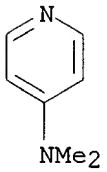
PAGE 1-A



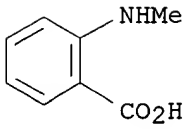
PAGE 1-B



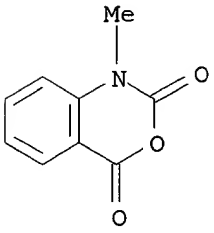
IT **1122-58-3**, 4-Dimethylaminopyridine
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(kinin peptide methylanthranilyl **fluorescent** labeling catalysis by)
RN 1122-58-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Pyridinamine, N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **119-68-6DP**, N-Methylanthranilic acid, peptide derivs.
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, for kinins detn. by HPLC and fluorometry)
RN 119-68-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-(methylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **10328-92-4**, N-Methylisatoic anhydride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with kinin peptides, in **fluorescent** labeling)
RN 10328-92-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-3,1-Benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione, 1-methyl- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:456941 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:56941
TITLE: Protein and carbohydrate structural analysis of a recombinant soluble CD4 receptor by mass spectrometry
AUTHOR(S): Carr, Steven A.; Hemling, Mark E.; Folena-Wasserman, Gail; Sweet, Raymond W.; **Anumula, Kalyan;** Barr, John R.; Huddleston, Michael J.; Taylor, Paul
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Phys. Struct. Chem., Smith Kline and French Lab., King of Prussia, PA, 19406, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1989), 264(35), 21286-95
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The primary structure of a sol. form of the CD4 receptor (sCD4) expressed in Chinese hamster ovary cells has been confirmed by mass spectrometric peptide mapping and tandem mass spectrometry. These studies corroborated 95% of the 369-**amino acid**-long sequence and established the fidelity of translation of the N and C termini including the absence of ragged ends. The arrangement of the 3 disulfide bonds in recombinant sCD4 was also established by mass spectrometry and comparative HPLC mapping and shown to be identical to that expected from previous studies of intrachain disulfide bonding in T4 antigens derived from sheep and mouse. No other arrangements of disulfides were **detected.** Carbohydrate mapping by mass spectrometry was used to establish that both potential Asn-linked glycosylation sites in sCD4 (Asn271 and Asn300) have oligosaccharides attached. Structural characterization by mass spectrometry and methylation anal. of the heterogeneous family of oligosaccharides at each of the specific attachment sites indicates that the major components of both families of oligosaccharides have the following biantennary structures: NeuAcm2.fwdarw.3gal1.fwdarw.4glcNAc1.fwd

arw.2Man1.fwdarw.6(NeuAcn2.fwdarw.3gal1.fwdarw.4glcNAc1.fwdarw.2Man1.fwdarw.3)Man1.fwdarw.4glcNAc1.fwdarw.4(Fuc1.fwdarw.6)glcNAc where m + n = 0-2, and x = 0,1. Minor carbohydrate components having 3 N-acetylneuraminic acid groups, and an addnl. hexose-hexosamine unit were **detected** by high performance anion-exchange chromatog.

IT **124362-99-8**, 1-369-Antigen CD 4 (human clone pT4B protein moiety reduced)
RL: PRP (Properties)
(**amino acid** sequence of)

RN 124362-99-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1-369-Antigen CD 4 (human clone pT4B protein moiety reduced) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

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L8                STR
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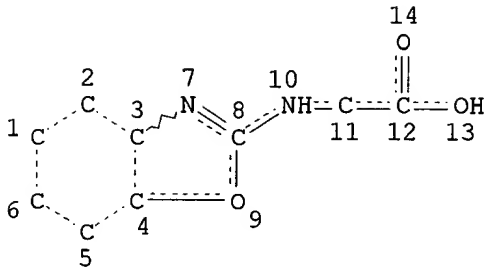


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NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  14

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L10           42 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L8
L11           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10
L12            3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (?QUAN? OR ?ANAL?)
L13            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND (?FLUORESC? OR UV? OR
                 ?ULTRAVIOL? OR ?DETECT? OR ?ASSAY?)
L14           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 OR L12 OR L13
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L9              3 SEA SSS SAM L8
                  D SCAN
L10            42 SEA SSS FUL L8

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:14:12 ON 11 FEB 2003
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                  ?DETECT? OR ?ASSAY?)
                  D TI
L14            13 SEA ABB=ON  L11 OR L12 OR L13  13 hits from CA Plus
                                 See d que stat, attached, for structure
     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:19:20 ON 11 FEB
     2003
L15             0 SEA ABB=ON  L14  0 hits from other databases
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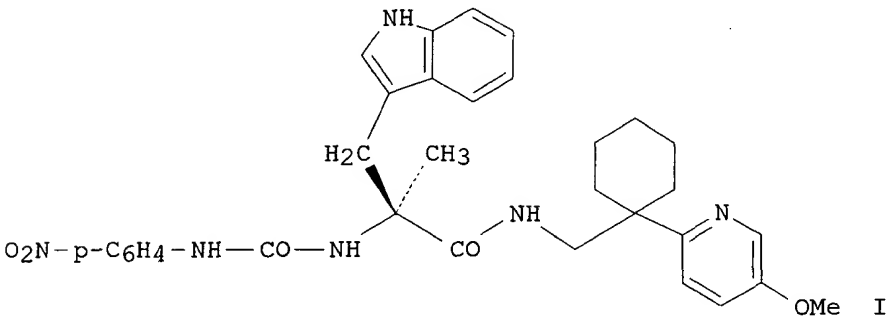
L14 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:869567 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:370356
TITLE: Preparation and use of bombesin receptor antagonists for treatment of sexual dysfunction in males and females
INVENTOR(S): Gonzalez, Maria Isabel; Higginbottom, Michael; Stock, Herman Thijs; Pritchard, Martyn Clive; Pinnock, Robert Denham; Van der Graaf, Pieter Hadewijn; Naylor, Alisdair Mark; Wayman, Christopher Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 105 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2002 58,606.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002169101	A1	20021114	US 2001-999284	20011115
US 2002058606	A1	20020516	US 2001-759777	20010112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-133355P	P	19990510
WO 2000-GB1787	W	20000510
US 2000-700165	A2	20001109
US 2001-759777	A2	20010112
GB 2001-9910	A	20010423
GB 2001-11037	A	20010504

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:370356
GI



I

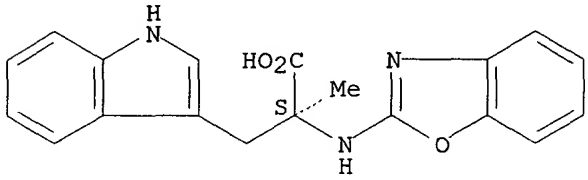
AB Bombesin receptor antagonists have been found to be useful in the treatment of sexual dysfunction in both males and females. They may be selective BB1 antagonists or mixed BB1/BB2 antagonists. Combinations are disclosed of bombesin receptor antagonists with a range of other active compds., for example PDE5 inhibitors, NEP inhibitors and lasofoxifene. Prepn. of bombesin receptor antagonists consisting of .alpha.-Me tryptophane (e.g., I) or .alpha.-methylphenylalanine derivs. was given. In tests on sexually-dysfunctional male rats, it was concluded that I had a stimulatory effect, at the level of sexual desire, performance, and

anorgasmy. In tests on sexually-dysfunctional female rats, it was concluded that I had a stimulatory effect on proceptivity, which was unaffected by repeated administration.

IT **425641-39-0P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of as bombesin receptor antagonists for treatment of sexual dysfunction)

RN 425641-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-2-benzoxazolyl-.alpha.-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L14 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391709 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:386398
TITLE: Preparation of bombesin receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Higginbottom, Michael; Pritchard, Martyn Clive; Stock, Herman Thijs
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040475	A1	20020523	WO 2001-EP14402	20011116
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
GB 2369118	A1	20020522	GB 2000-28146	20001117
AU 2002017095	A5	20020527	AU 2002-17095	20011116

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2000-28146 A 20001117
WO 2001-EP14402 W 20011116
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:386398

AB Bombesin receptor antagonists (Ar)r-(CH2)j-(X)q-(CH2)kNR3CR5(CH2Ar1)CONR4(CH2)l(CR1R6)m(CH2)nR2 [j, n = 0-2; k, m, q, r = 0 or 1; l = 0-3 (when r = 0, Ar is replaced by H); Ar = (un)substituted Ph, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, thienyl, furyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolyl or thiazolyl;

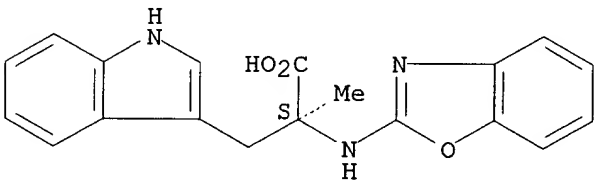
Ar1 = any group for Ar or indolyl or pyridyl N-oxide; R1 = H, alkyl, (oxa, aza)cycloalkyl; R6 = H, Me or together with R6 forms a carbonyl group or a ring which can contain an oxygen or nitrogen atom; R3-R5 = H, alkyl; R2 = H, OH, alkoxy, NMe2, carbamoyl or certain ring structures; X is a divalent radical derived from isoxazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, etc.] or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts were prepd. The compds. of the invention have an affinity for the BB1 receptor and some of them also have affinity for the BB2 receptor. Accordingly they may be useful for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of male and female sexual dysfunction. Thus, (S)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-[1-(5-methoxypyridin-2-yl)cyclohexylmethyl]-2-methyl-2-[4-(4-nitrophenyl)oxazol-2-ylamino]propionamide (1) was prepd. via amidation reaction and showed Ki = 4 or 24 nM in the BB1 and BB2 binding **assay**, resp. Compd. 1 was also **assayed** for female rat sexual proceptivity.

IT **425641-39-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of bombesin receptor antagonists)

RN 425641-39-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tryptophan, N-2-benzoxazolyl-.alpha.-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391535 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:380143
TITLE: Treatment of sexual dysfunction using bombesin antagonist
INVENTOR(S): Gonzalez, Maria Isabel; Higginbottom, Michael; Pinnock, Robert Denham; Pritchard, Martyn Clive; Stock, Herman Thijs
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 151 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040022	A1	20020523	WO 2000-GB4380	20001117

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,

YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001014046	A5	20020527	AU 2001-14046	20001117
WO 2002040008	A2	20020523	WO 2001-GB5018	20011114
WO 2002040008	A3	20020822		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002023802	A5	20020527	AU 2002-23802	20011114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

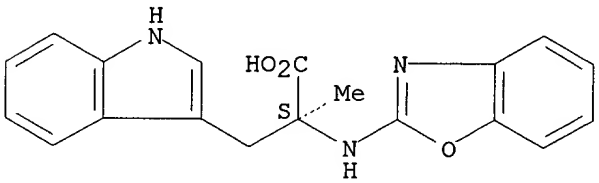
WO 2000-GB4380	A	20001117
GB 2001-9910	A	20010423
GB 2001-11037	A	20010504
WO 2001-GB5018	W	20011114

AB Bombesin receptor antagonists have been found to be useful in the treatment of sexual dysfunction in both males and females. Prepn. of compds. of the invention is included.

IT **425641-39-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and reaction; bombesin antagonists for treatment of sexual dysfunction)

RN 425641-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-2-benzoxazolyl-.alpha.-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391522 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:395983
TITLE: Bombesin receptor antagonists, and combinations with other agents, for the treatment of sexual dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Gonzalez, Maria Isabel; Stock, Herman Thijs; Pinnock, Robert Denham; Pritchard, Martyn Clive; Wayman, Christopher Peter; Van der Graaf, Pieter Hadewijn; Naylor, Alisdair Mark; Higginbottom, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 225 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040008	A2	20020523	WO 2001-GB5018	20011114
WO 2002040008	A3	20020822		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

WO 2002040022	A1	20020523	WO 2000-GB4380	20001117

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002023802	A5	20020527	AU 2002-23802	20011114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 2000-GB4380	W	20001117
GB 2001-9910	A	20010423
GB 2001-11037	A	20010504
WO 2001-GB5018	W	20011114

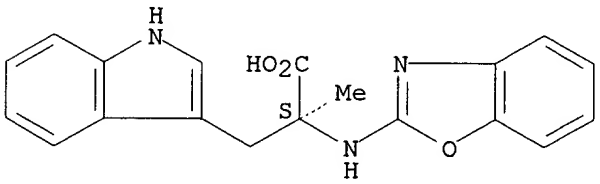
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:395983

AB Bombesin receptor antagonists have been found to be useful in the treatment of sexual dysfunction in both males and females. They may be selective BB1 antagonists or mixed BB1/BB2 antagonists. Combinations are disclosed of bombesin receptor antagonists with a range of other active compds., for example phosphodiesterase V inhibitors, neutral endopeptidase inhibitors, and lasofoxifene. Prepn. of compds. of the invention is described.

IT **425641-39-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and reaction; bombesin receptor antagonists, and combinations with other agents, for treatment of sexual dysfunction)

RN 425641-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-2-benzoxazolyl-.alpha.-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L14 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:368981 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:380137
TITLE: Bombesin receptor antagonists, and preparation thereof, for the treatment of sexual dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Gonzalez, Maria Isabel; Pinnock, Robert Denham; Pritchard, Martyn Clive
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 72 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 700,165.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

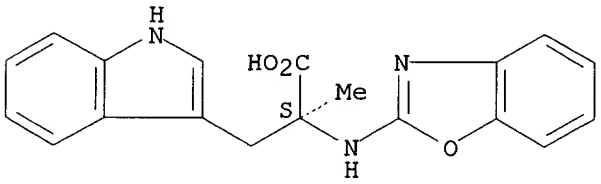
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002058606	A1	20020516	US 2001-759777	20010112
US 2002169101	A1	20021114	US 2001-999284	20011115

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-133355P	P	19990510
WO 2000-GB1787	W	20000510
US 2000-700165	A2	20001109
US 2001-759777	A2	20010112
GB 2001-9910	A	20010423
GB 2001-11037	A	20010504

AB Bombesin receptor antagonists have been found to be useful in the treatment of sexual dysfunction in both males and females.
IT **425641-39-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and reaction; bombesin receptor antagonists, prepn., and use for sexual dysfunction treatment, alone or with other agents)
RN 425641-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-2-benzoxazolyl-.alpha.-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L14 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851106 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:371998
TITLE: Preparation of N-substituted peptidyl nitriles as cysteine cathepsin inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Cowen, Scott Douglas; Greenspan, Paul David; McQuire, Leslie Wighton; Tommasi, Ruben Alberto; Van Duzer, John Henry
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis A.-G., Switz.; Novartis-Erfindungen Verwaltungsgesellschaft m.b.H.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001087828	A1	20011122	WO 2001-EP5463	20010514

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

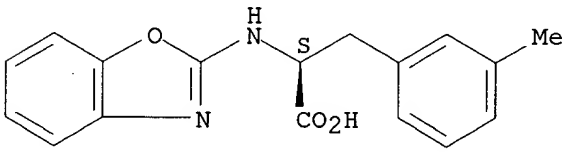
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-204217P P 20000515
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:371998

AB Peptidyl nitriles R1NHCR2R3CONHCR4R5CN [R1 is (bi)aryl; R2 is (bi)aryl-lower alkyl, benzo-fused cycloalkyl, (bi)cycloalkyl-lower alkyl, aryloxy-lower alkyl, or aryl-C2-C7-alkyl in which C2-C7-alkyl is interrupted by Y (Y is O, S, SO, SO2, CO, NH or alkylimino); R3 is H or lower alkyl or R2 and R3 combined are C2-C7-alkylene or -alkylene interrupted by Y; R4 is H or lower alkyl; R5 is H, optionally substituted lower alkyl, (bi)aryl-lower alkyl, (bi)cycloalkyl-lower alkyl, aryloxy-lower alkyl, or aryl-C2-C7-alkyl in which C2-C7-alkyl is interrupted by Y] or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts were prepd. as cysteine cathepsin inhibitors. Thus, N-[2-(3-carboxy-4-fluorobenzyloxy)-1(S)-cyanoethyl]-3-methyl-N.alpha.-phenyl-L-phenylalaninamide was prepd. by condensation of (S)-2-amino-3-[3-[[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy]carbonyl]-4-fluorobenzyloxy]propionitrile with N.alpha.-phenyl-3-methyl-L-phenylalanine (syntheses given), followed by ester cleavage.

IT **374119-40-1P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of N-substituted peptidyl nitriles as cysteine cathepsin inhibitors)

RN 374119-40-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-2-benzoxazolyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:833317 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:358164
TITLE: Preparation of amino acid derivatives as novel vitronectin receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Demassey, Jacques; Gourvest, Jean-Francois; Ruxer, Jean-Marie; Weston, John Bernard; Lefrancois, Jean-Michel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001085729	A1	20011115	WO 2001-FR1357	20010504
W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2808798	A1	20011116	FR 2000-5859	20000509

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-5859 A 20000509
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:358164

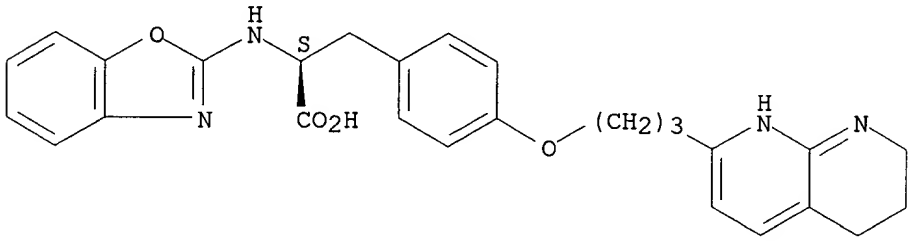
AB Vitronectin receptor (VnR) antagonist compds. R1-Y-A-B-D-E-F-G [R1 is R3C(:NR2)NR2, R2R3NC(:NR2), R2R3NC(:NR2)NR2 (R2, R3 = H, alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, NH2, etc.); Y is a bond or NR2; A is a bond, alkylene, NR2CONR2, NR2CO2, NR2C(O)S, NR2C(S)NR2, cycloalkylene, C.tplbond.C, arylene-C(O)NR2, O, SO, SO2, arylene-CO, etc., which may be substituted by alkylene ; B is a bond, alkylene, CR2:CR3 or C.tplbond.C, which may be substituted by alkylene; D, F are a bond, alkylene, O, NR2, CONR2, NR2CO, NR2CONR2, S, C.tplbond.C, CH(OH), etc., which may be substituted by alkylene; E is a mono- or polycyclic ring system; G is CR4(NHR5)(CH2)qR6 (q = 0 or 1; R4 is H, F, alkyl, etc.; R5 is a mono- or polycyclic ring system; R6 is C(O)R9, C(S)R9, S(O)nR9, P(O)R9n, where n = 1 or 2 and R9 = OH, alkoxy, aryloxy, etc., or a heterocyclic ring)] or their physiol. acceptable salts and prodrugs were prepd. for use in pharmaceutical compns. Thus, N-(1-benzyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-O-[3-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,8-naphthyridin-2-yl)propyl]-L-tyrosine, prepd. by a multistep procedure from N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-tyrosine Et ester, 2-(3-bromopropyl)-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane, 2-amino-3-pyridinecarboxaldehyde, and 1-benzyl-5-fluoro-1H-tetrazole, showed K/VnR IC50 = 9 nM.

IT **372135-90-5P 372135-93-8P 372135-96-1P**
372135-97-2P 372135-99-4P 372136-00-0P
372136-01-1P 372136-02-2P 372136-03-3P
372136-04-4P 372136-05-5P 372136-06-6P
372136-07-7P 372136-08-8P 372136-09-9P
372136-10-2P 372136-11-3P 372136-12-4P
372136-13-5P 372136-17-9P 372136-18-0P
372136-19-1P 372136-20-4P 372136-21-5P
372136-26-0P 372136-27-1P 372136-28-2P
372136-29-3P 372136-30-6P 372136-31-7P
372136-32-8P 372136-33-9P 372136-34-0P
372136-35-1P 372136-36-2P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of amino acid derivs. as novel vitronectin receptor antagonists)

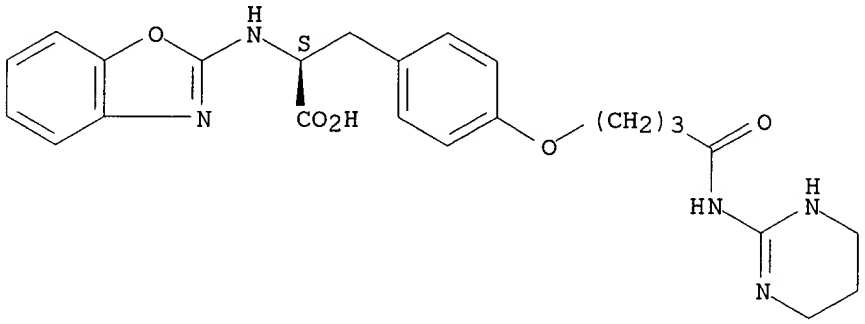
RN 372135-90-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-2-benzoxazolyl-O-[3-(1,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,8-naphthyridin-2-yl)propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



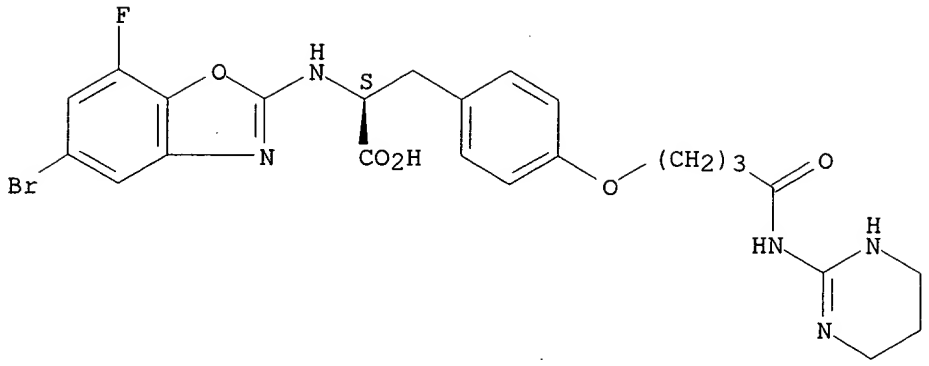
RN 372135-93-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-2-benzoxazolyl-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



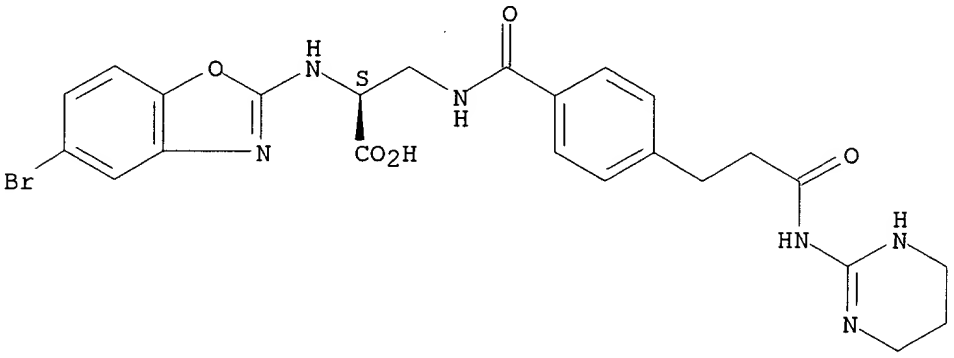
RN 372135-96-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-bromo-7-fluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



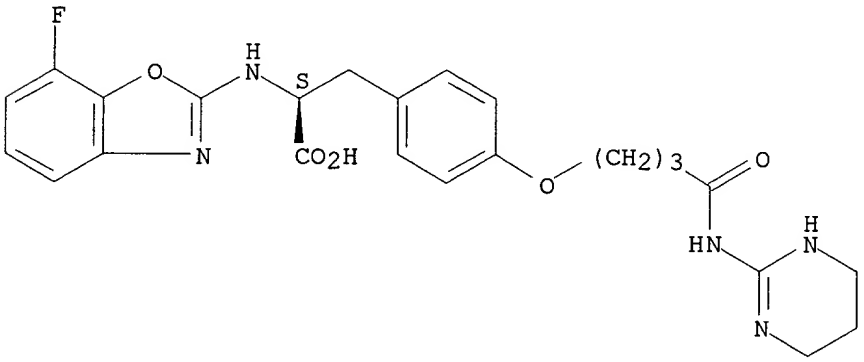
RN 372135-97-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-(5-bromo-2-benzoxazolyl)-3-[[4-[3-oxo-3-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]propyl]benzoyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372135-99-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(7-fluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

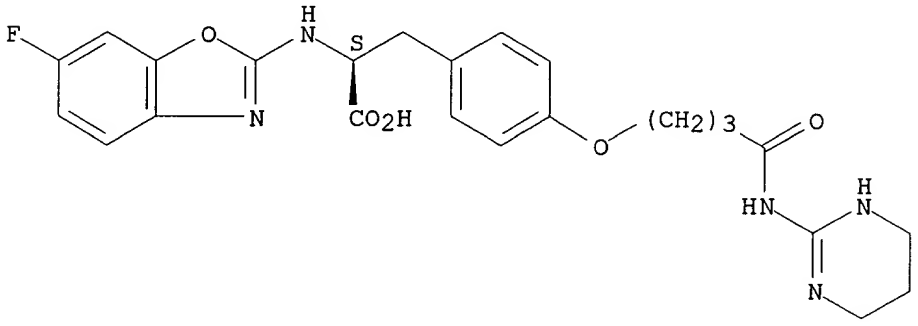
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-00-0 HCAPLUS

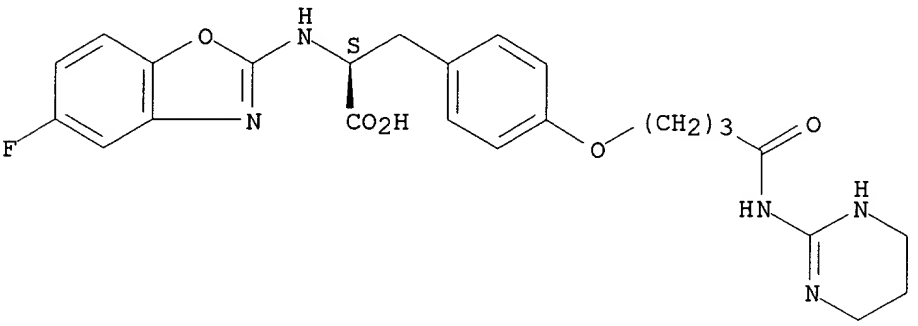
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(6-fluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-01-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-fluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

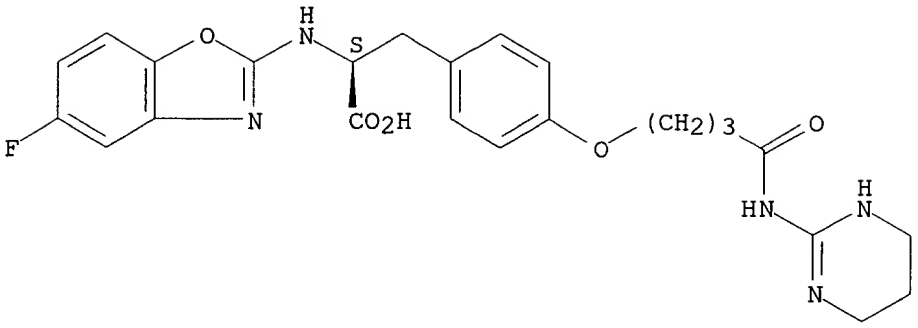


RN 372136-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-fluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

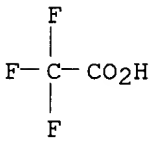
CRN 372136-01-1
CMF C24 H26 F N5 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.



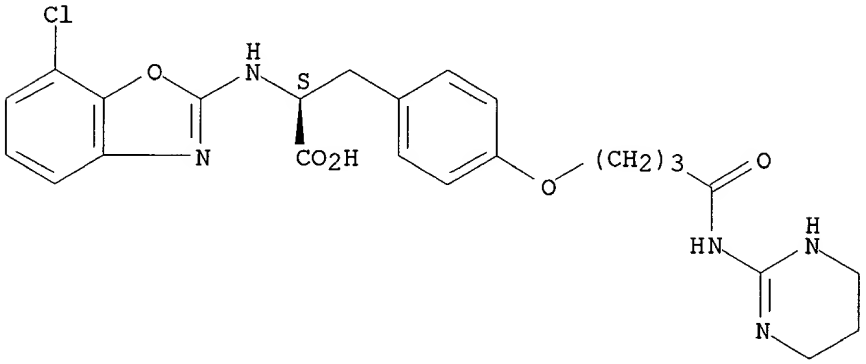
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 372136-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(7-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

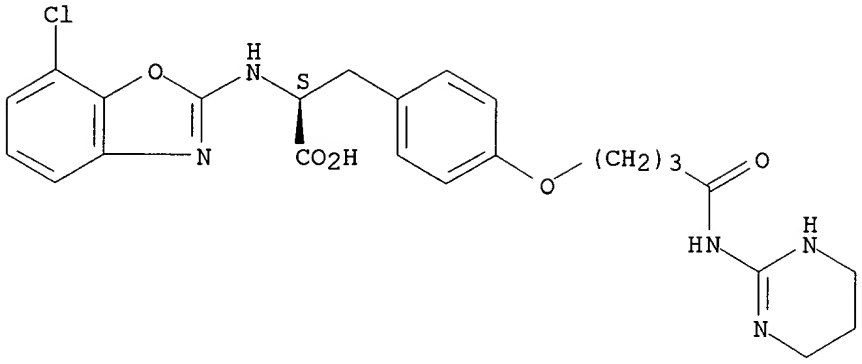


RN 372136-04-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(7-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

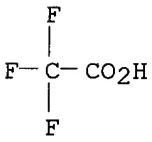
CRN 372136-03-3
CMF C24 H26 Cl N5 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.



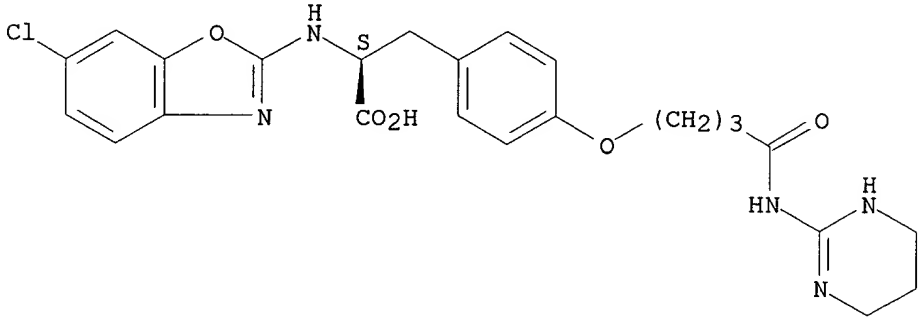
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



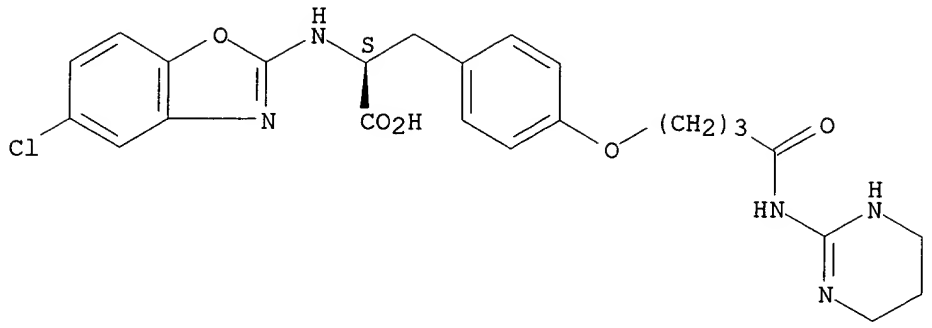
RN 372136-05-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



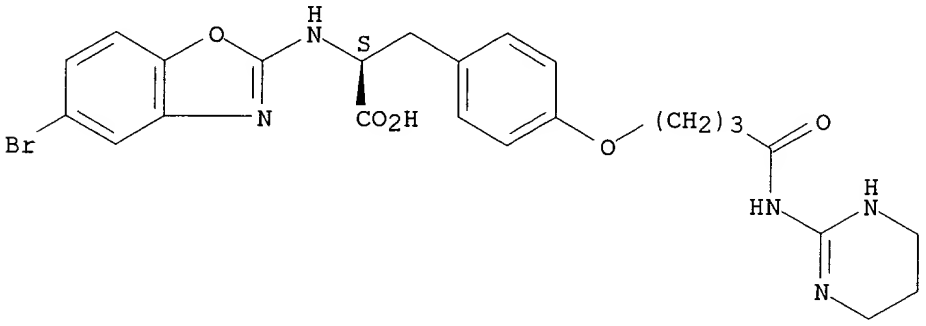
RN 372136-06-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-07-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-bromo-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

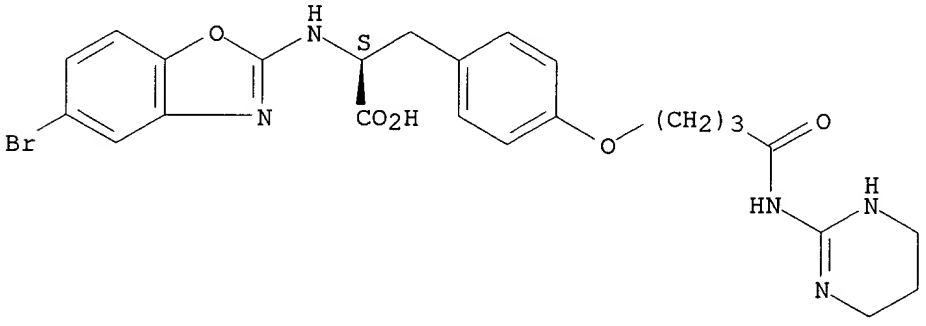


RN 372136-08-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-bromo-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

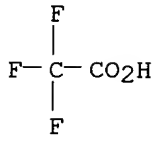
CRN 372136-07-7
CMF C24 H26 Br N5 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.



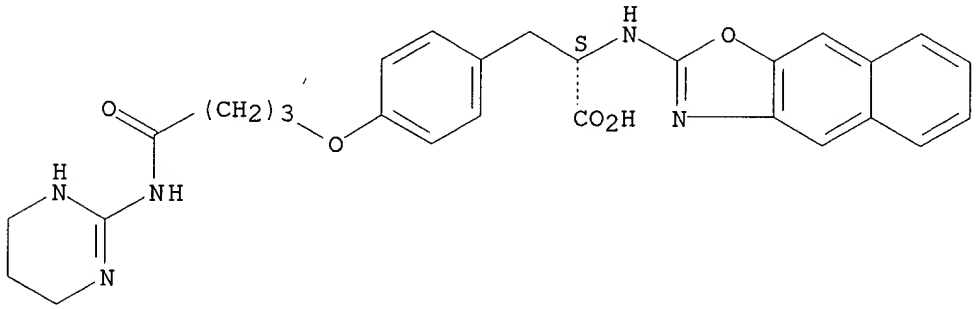
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



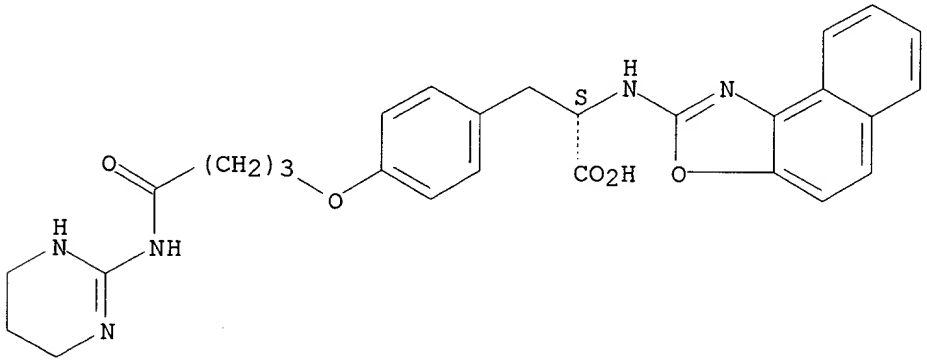
RN 372136-09-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-naphth[2,3-d]oxazol-2-yl-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



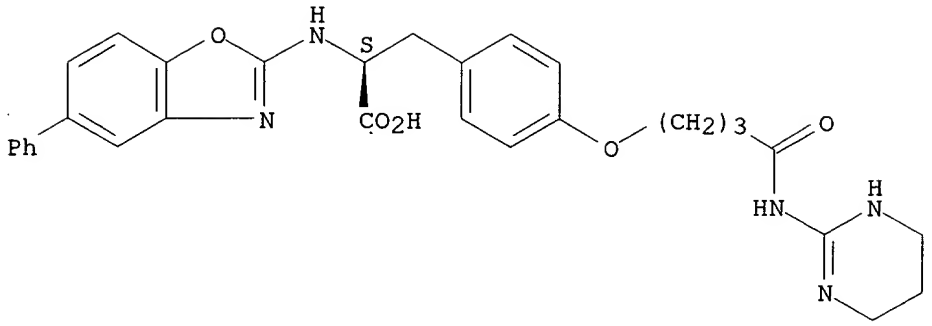
RN 372136-10-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-naphth[1,2-d]oxazol-2-yl-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



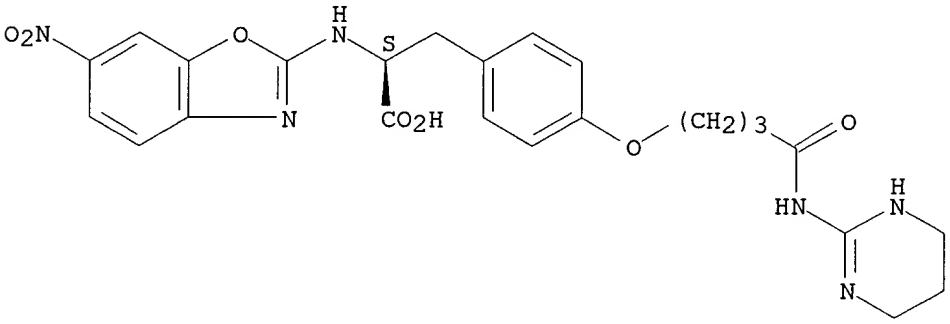
RN 372136-11-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]-N-(5-phenyl-2-benzoxazolyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



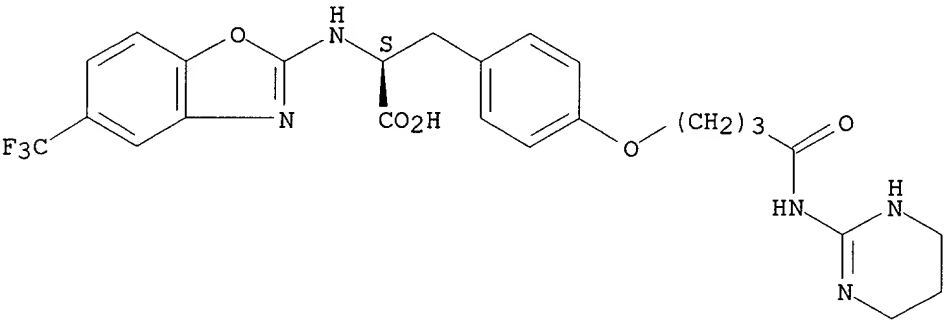
RN 372136-12-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(6-nitro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



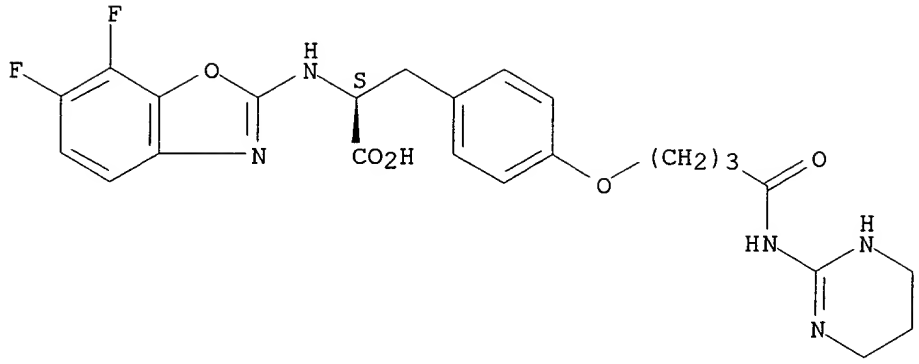
RN 372136-13-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]-N-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-benzoxazolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



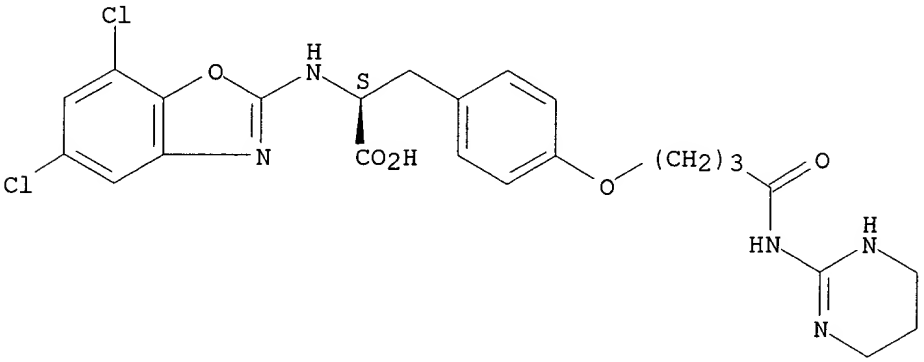
RN 372136-17-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(6,7-difluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



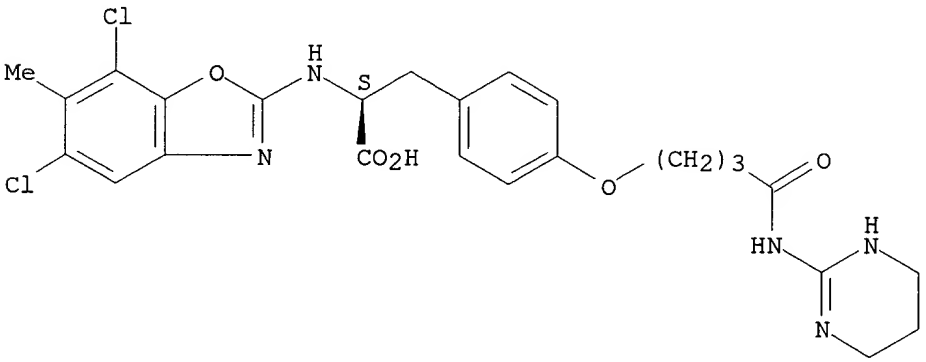
RN 372136-18-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5,7-dichloro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-19-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5,7-dichloro-6-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

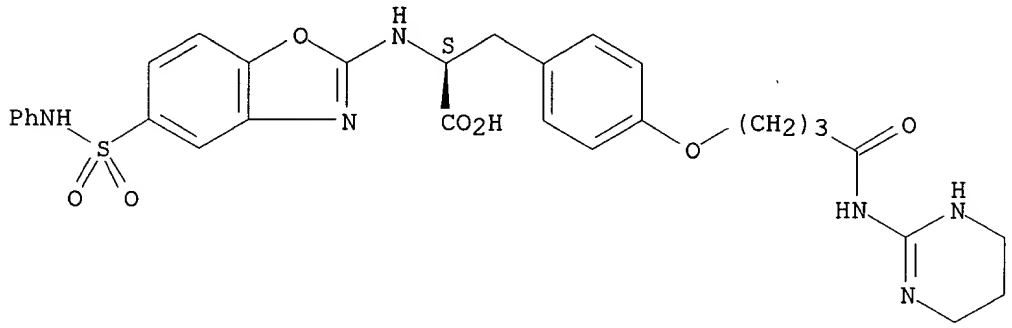
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-20-4 HCAPLUS

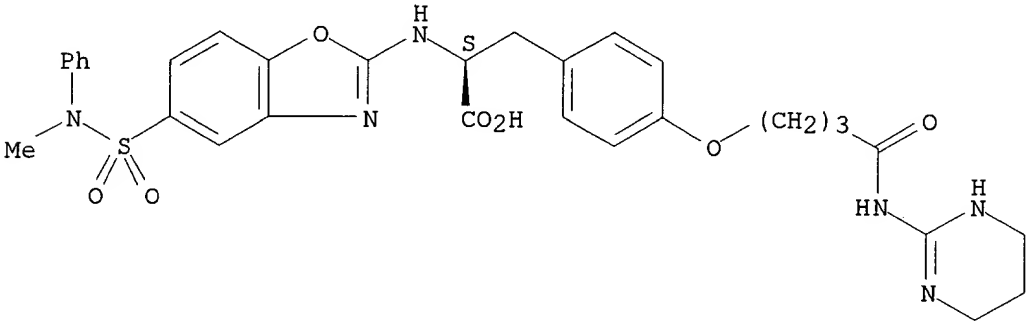
CN L-Tyrosine, O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]-N-[5-[(phenylamino)sulfonyl]-2-benzoxazolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



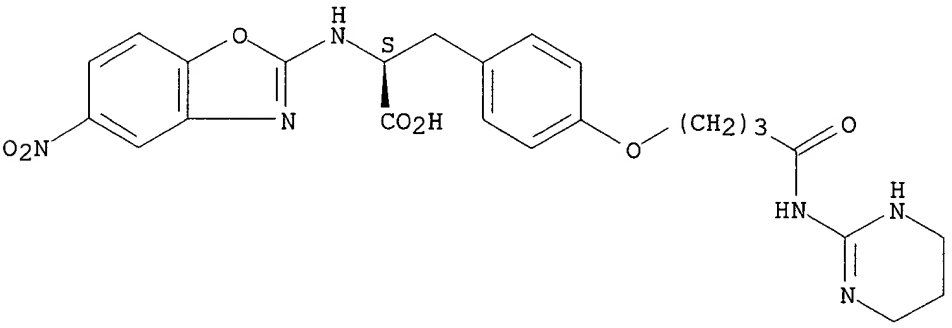
RN 372136-21-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[5-[(methylphenylamino)sulfonyl]-2-benzoxazolyl]-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-26-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-nitro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

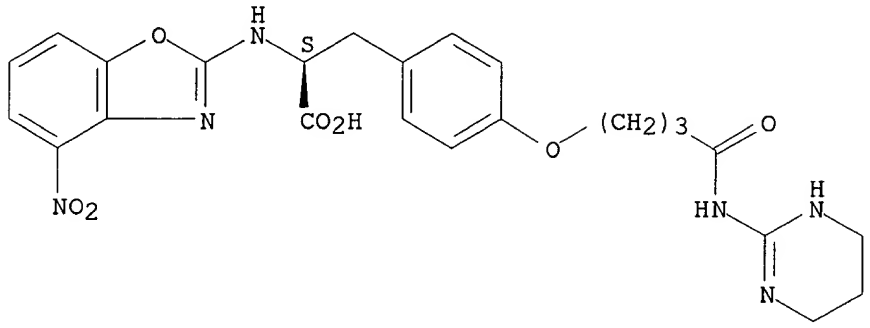
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(4-nitro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-

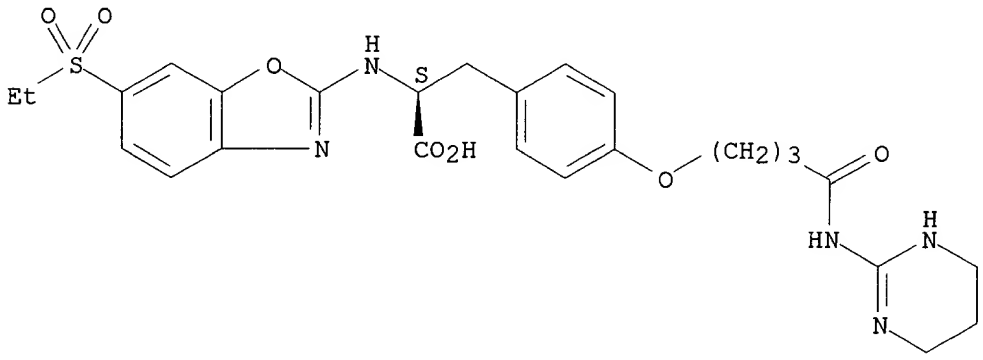
pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



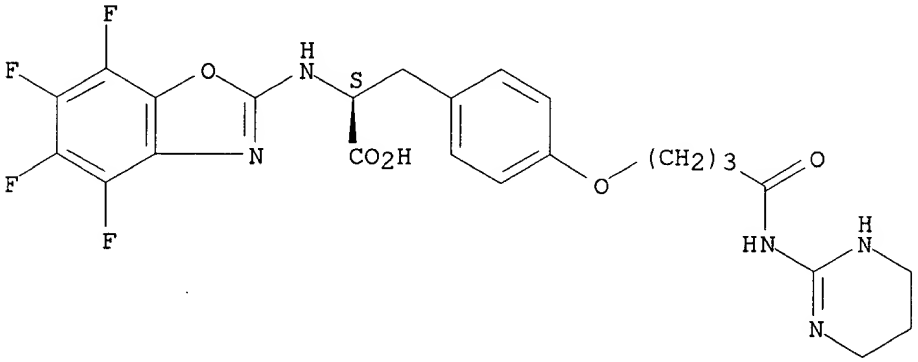
RN 372136-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[6-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-benzoxazolyl]-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



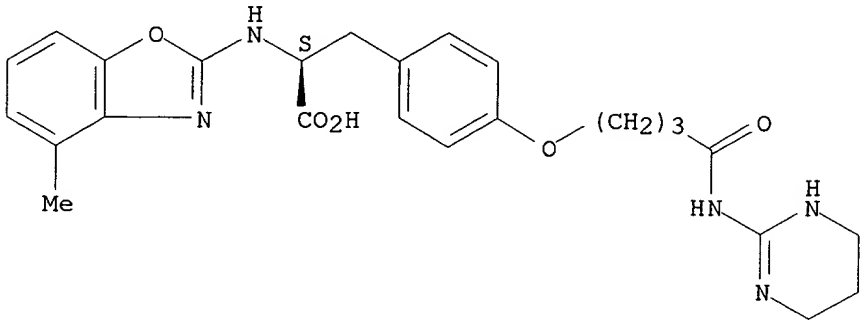
RN 372136-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]-N-(4,5,6,7-tetrafluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



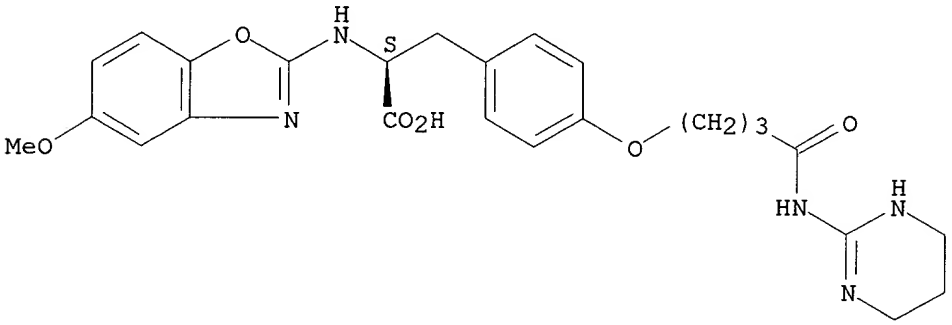
RN 372136-30-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(4-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



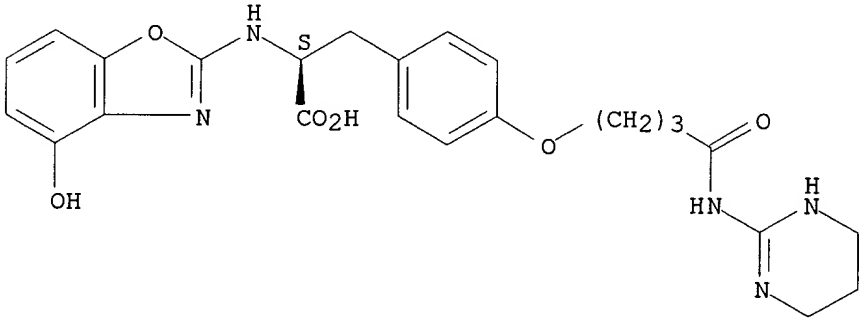
RN 372136-31-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(5-methoxy-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-32-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(4-hydroxy-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

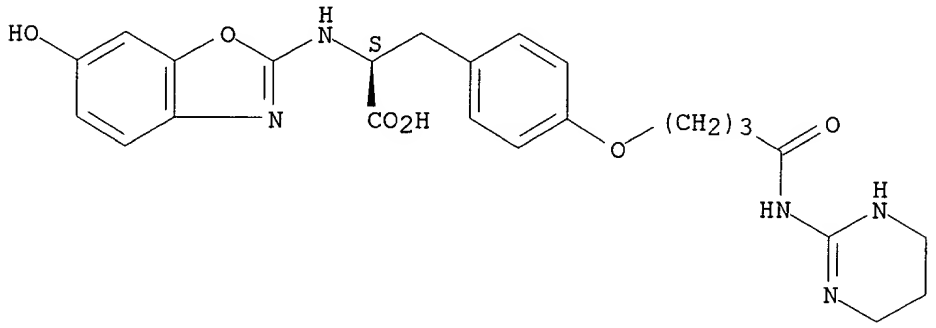
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-33-9 HCAPLUS

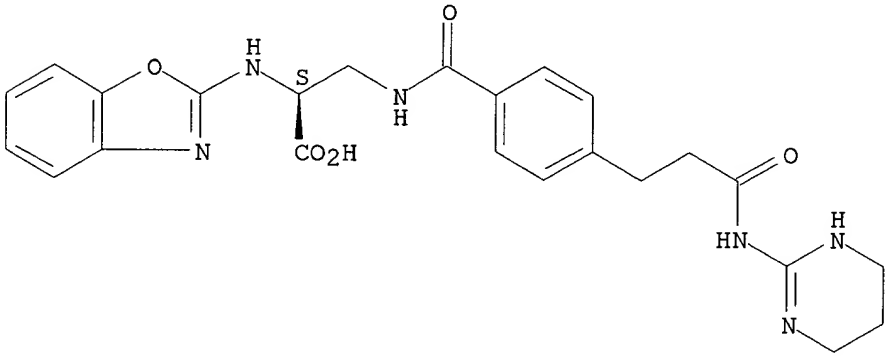
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(6-hydroxy-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



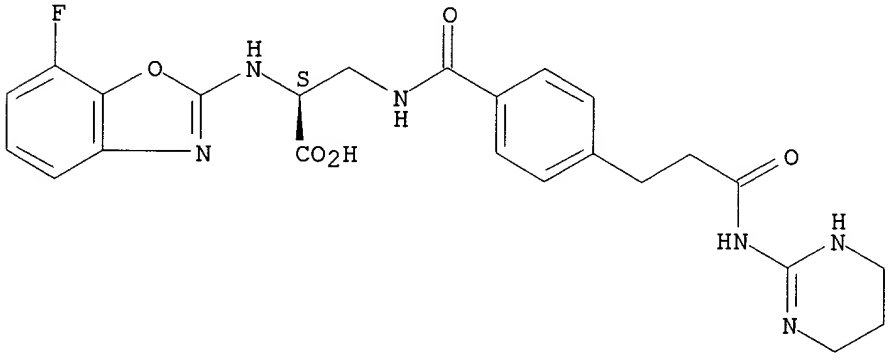
RN 372136-34-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-2-benzoxazolyl-3-[[4-[3-oxo-3-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]propyl]benzoyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



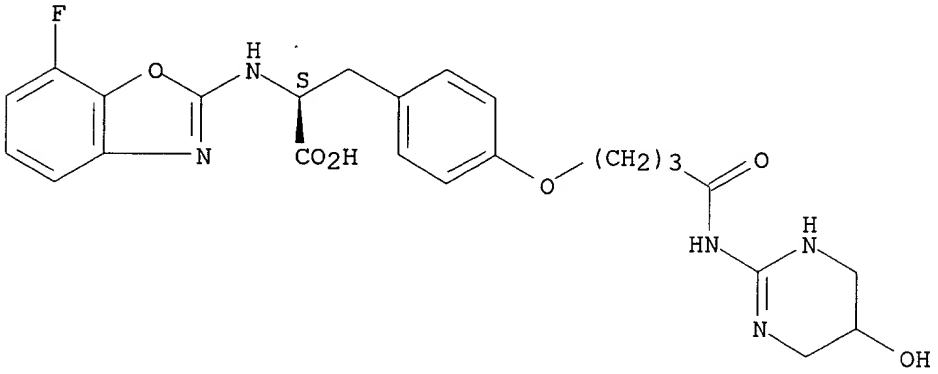
RN 372136-35-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-(7-fluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-3-[[4-[3-oxo-3-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]propyl]benzoyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 372136-36-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-(7-fluoro-2-benzoxazolyl)-O-[4-oxo-4-[(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-5-hydroxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:513678 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:120680
TITLE: Preparation of fused ring heteroaryl and heterocyclic amino acid derivatives as inhibitors of leukocyte adhesion mediated by VLA-4
INVENTOR(S): Grant, Francine S.; Konradi, Andrei W.; Pleiss, Michael A.; Thorsett, Eugene D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 147 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000043371	A2	20000727	WO 2000-US1536	20000121
WO 2000043371	A3	20001123		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2359112	AA	20000727	CA 2000-2359112	20000121
EP 1147091	A2	20011024	EP 2000-903379	20000121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-116967P A1 19990122

US 1999-117742P P 19990129
WO 2000-US1536 W 20000121

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:120680

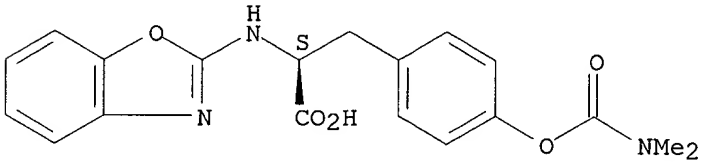
AB Disclosed are compds. R2-W:CR1-Q-CR3R3'COX and R2-W'-CHR1-Q-CR3R3'COX [R1 and R2 are joined to form a ring; R3 = (CH2)x-Ar-O-Z-R4, Ar1-Ar2-C1-10alkyl, -C2-10alkenyl, or -C2-10alkynyl where Ar, Ar1, Ar2 = (un)substituted aryl or heteroaryl, Z = CO, SO2; R4 = amino or heterocyclic group; x = 1-4; R3' = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl; Q = O, S, SO, SO2, NH or imino group; W = nitrogen, carbon; W' = nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, sulfur, SO, SO2; X = OH, (un)substituted alkoxy, alkenoxy, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkenoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy or heterocyclyloxy, an amino group] which bind VLA-4. Thus, N-[1-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)benzimidazol-2-yl]-L-4-(N,N-dimethylcarbamyloxy)phenylalanine tert-Bu ester was prepd. by condensation of 1-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-2-chlorobenzimidazole with L-4-(N,N-dimethylcarbamyloxy)phenylalanine tert-Bu ester.

IT **284486-50-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of fused ring heteroaryl and heterocyclic amino acid derivs. as inhibitors of leukocyte adhesion mediated by VLA-4)

RN 284486-50-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-2-benzoxazolyl-, dimethylcarbamate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



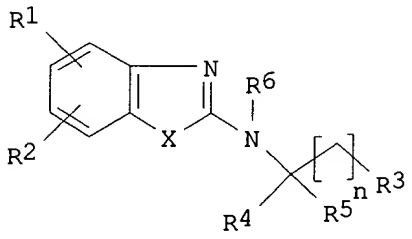
L14 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:701313 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:301313
TITLE: Leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Lazer, Edward S.; Adams, Julian; Miao, Clara K.; Farina, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 704,591, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5296486	A	19940322	US 1992-937315	19920904
CA 2078810	AA	19930325	CA 1992-2078810	19920922
AU 9225274	A1	19930325	AU 1992-25274	19920923
AU 661034	B2	19950713		
NO 9203695	A	19930325	NO 1992-3695	19920923

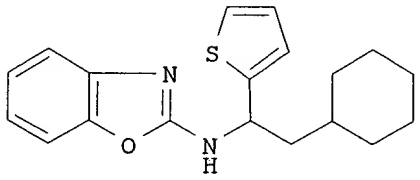
EP 535521	A2	19930407	EP 1992-116249	19920923
EP 535521	A3	19930616		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
HU 64951	A2	19940328	HU 1992-3033	19920923
HU 213113	B	19970228		
IL 103251	A1	19960912	IL 1992-103251	19920923
RU 2080321	C1	19970527	RU 1992-5052823	19920923
JP 05213911	A2	19930824	JP 1992-255123	19920924
LV 11181	B	19960820	LV 1992-133	19920924
US 5552421	A	19960903	US 1995-417547	19950406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-704591	19910523
			US 1991-764591	19910924
			US 1992-937315	19920904
			US 1993-168591	19931216

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:301313

GI



I



II

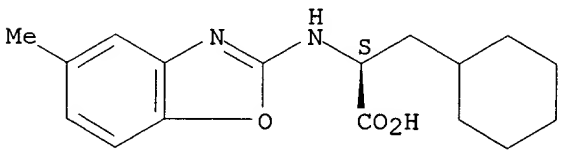
AB Various substituted benzoxazoles, benzothiazoles, oxazolopyridines and thiazolopyridines I (R1, R2 = H, alkyl, halo, etc.; R3 = cyclohexylo, phenyl; R4 = pyridinyl; R5, R6 = H, Me; n = 0-2) were disclosed. Compds. I are potent inhibitors of leukotriene synthesis in warm-blooded animals. An example compd., N-[2-cyclohexyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-2-benzoxazolamine (II) was prepd. II inhibited LTB4 biosynthesis (IC50 = 0.0062 M).

IT **155392-36-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for benzoxazolamine leukotriene antagonist)

RN 155392-36-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanepropanoic acid, .alpha.-[(5-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)amino]-, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L14 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:508595 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:108595
TITLE: Benzoxazolamines and Benzothiazolamines: Potent, Enantioselective Inhibitors of Leukotriene Biosynthesis with a Novel Mechanism of Action

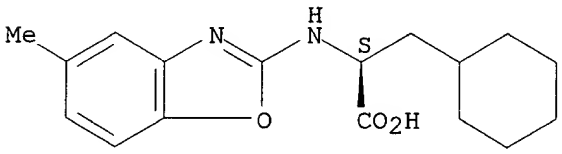
AUTHOR(S): Lazer, Edward S.; Miao, Clara K.; Wong, Hin-Chor; Sorcek, Ronald; Spero, Denice M.; Gilman, Alex; Pal, Kollol; Behnke, Mark; Graham, Anne G.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc., Ridgefield, CT, 06877, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1994), 37(7), 913-23
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of benzoxazolamine and benzothiazolamine **analogs** that inhibit leukotriene (LT) biosynthesis are described. The initial lead, (S)-N-(benzothiazol-2-yl)phenylalanine Et ester, was discovered in a screening program for inhibition of Ca-ionophore-A23187-induced LTB4 release in human polymorphonuclear leukocytes (IC50 0.23 .mu.M). Through structural modification, it was detd. that hydrophobic substituents in the 5-position and replacement of the Ph ring of phenylalanine with a cyclohexyl group greatly enhance potency. Several ester bioisosteres that retain potency and enantiomeric selectivity are described. Lead optimization culminated in (S)-N-[2-cyclohexyl-1-(2-pyridinyl)ethyl]-5-methyl-2-benzoxazolamine, IC50 0.001 .mu.M. The compds. described are not inhibitors of 5-lipoxygenase but, rather, act at the level of arachidonic acid release.

IT **155392-36-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in prepn. of leukotriene biosynthesis-inhibiting benzoxazolamines and benzothiazolamines)

RN 155392-36-2 HCAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanepropanoic acid, .alpha.-[(5-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)amino]-, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

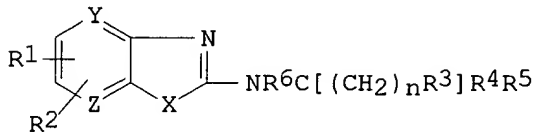


L14 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:649940 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:249940
TITLE: Preparation of condensed oxazole and thiazole derivatives as leukotrienes biosynthesis inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Lazer, Edward S.; Adams, Julian; Miao, Clara K.; Farina, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

EP 535521	A2	19930407	EP 1992-116249	19920923
EP 535521	A3	19930616		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
US 5296486	A	19940322	US 1992-937315	19920904
ZA 9207266	A	19930923	ZA 1992-7266	19920923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-764591	19910924
			US 1992-937315	19920904
			US 1991-704591	19910523

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:249940
GI



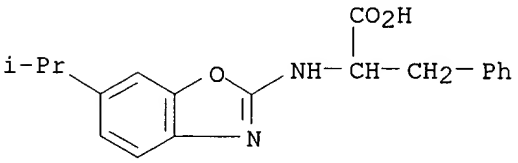
I

AB Title compds. I (X = O, S; Y, Z = CH, N; R1, R2 = H, C1-6 alkyl, halo, F3C, N.tplbond., C1-6 alkoxy, R7CO2 wherein R7 = H, C1-6 alkyl, R8R9NCO wherein R8, R9 = H, C1-3 alkyl, MeO, R8R9N = morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, etc.; R3 = Me, cyclohexyl, (substituted) Ph, (substituted) hetrocyclyl; R4 = R16O2C wherein R16 = C1-4 alkyl, (substituted) Ph, amido, heterocyclyl, etc.; R5, R6 = H, Me; n = 0-2), are prepd. 2-Chlorobenzoxazole, 2-cyclohexyl-1-phenethylamine, and Et3N in CH2Cl2 were refluxed for 31 h to give DL-I (X = O, Y = Z = CH, R1 = R5 = R6 = H, R3 = cyclohexyl; R4 = Ph, n = 1). A similar prepd. title compd. L-I (X = O, Y = Z = CH, R1 = Me2C, R2 = R5 = R6 = H, R3 = Ph, R4 = EtO2C, n = 1) inhibited LTB4 prodn. with IC50 of 0.00052 .mu.M.

IT **149107-79-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and reaction of, in prepn. of leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitors)

RN 149107-79-9 HCAPLUS

CN Phenylalanine, N-[6-(1-methylethyl)-2-benzoxazolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



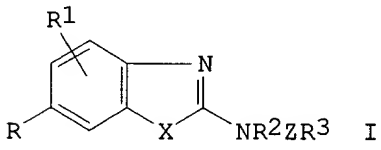
L14 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1986:534328 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	105:134328
TITLE:	Benzoxazolyl and benzothiazolyl amino acids and their use as herbicide antidotes
INVENTOR(S):	Boesenberg, Heinz; Mildenberger, Hilmar; Bauer, Klaus; Bieringer, Hermann
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Hoechst A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 31 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3419994	A1	19851205	DE 1984-3419994	19840529
EP 163236	A2	19851204	EP 1985-106199	19850521
EP 163236	A3	19870128		
EP 163236	B1	19900425		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
AT 52252	E	19900515	AT 1985-106199	19850521
HU 37858	A2	19860328	HU 1985-1939	19850522
ES 543524	A1	19860116	ES 1985-543524	19850527
DK 8502380	A	19851130	DK 1985-2380	19850528
AU 8543069	A1	19851205	AU 1985-43069	19850528
AU 588810	B2	19890928		
JP 60258170	A2	19851220	JP 1985-113318	19850528
BR 8502536	A	19860128	BR 1985-2536	19850528
ZA 8504034	A	19860129	ZA 1985-4034	19850528
DD 239937	A5	19861015	DD 1985-276726	19850528
SU 1360573	A3	19871215	SU 1985-3899960	19850528
US 4814459	A	19890321	US 1985-738602	19850528
IL 75322	A1	19890630	IL 1985-75322	19850528
CA 1261327	A1	19890926	CA 1985-482528	19850528
CN 85104825	A	19861217	CN 1985-104825	19850622
CN 1019166	B	19921125		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1984-3419994 19840529
EP 1985-106199 19850521
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 105:134328
GI

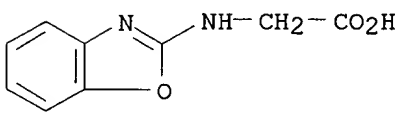


I

AB The title compds. I [R, R1 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, NO2, CF3; R2 = H, alkyl; R3 = CO2R4 [R4 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cation of org. or inorg. base], CONH2, substituted carbamoyl; X = O, S; Z = (un)substituted alkylene], useful as herbicide antidotes, were prepd. Thus, MeNHCH2CO2H was reacted with NaOH in Me2SO at 25-30.degree. to give the corresponding Na salt, which was heated with 2,6-dichlorobenzothiazole at 75-80.degree. for 5 h to give 88.8% I [R = Cl; R1 = H; R2 = Me; R3 = CO2H; X = S; Z = CH2]. An emulsifiable conc. was prepd. from a I compd. (not specified) 15, cyclohexane 75, and hydroxyethylated phenol 10 wt. %. At 2.5 kg/ha I [R = Cl; R1 = H; R2 = Me; R3 = CO2Et; X = O; Z = CH2] protected wheat and corn against damages from various herbicides.

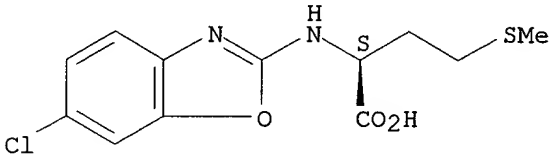
IT **20852-31-7P 104344-66-3P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, as herbicide antidote)

RN 20852-31-7 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-2-benzoxazolyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 104344-66-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Methionine, N-(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L14 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:3898 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:3898
TITLE: Potential antineoplastic agents: N-(2-benzoxazolyl)amino acid esters
AUTHOR(S): Advani, Shyam B.; Sam, Joseph
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. of Pharm., Univ. of Mississippi, University, MS, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1968), 57(10), 1693-6
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The investigation of the prepn. of N-(2-benzoxazolyl)amino acids and esters (I) from the reaction of amino acids and esters (I) with either 2-chlorobenzoxazole or 2-benzoxazolinone is described.
IT **20852-31-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 20852-31-7 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-2-benzoxazolyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)